THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1794. [N° 1675.]

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Mr. BARBER,

The following Speech contains such a strain of cool, but animated reasoning on the best interest of our country, that several of your customers wish it may be more extensively read in this part of the union.—Your re-publishing it will contribute to that effect.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Dexter's Speech.

On Mr. CLARK's *motion for prohibiting British Commerce.*

MR. DEXTER introduced his observations, by remarking, that he had never risen with so great reluctance, on any former occasion. At so late an hour, when patience seemed exhausted; when reasoning had given place to invective; when to oppose the resolution, was but soliciting reproaches; when the friends of it, confident of a majority, were from all sides of the House, impatiently calling for the question; when the mover of it, heard arguments against it, only that he might treat them with contempt, and their authors with insult, he said it was in vain to ask for an attentive hearing. He should not have risen, but for a remark just fallen from a gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Dayton) which had forbidden him to be silent. That gentleman, said Mr. Dexter, has told us, that the present measure, is a stepping-stone to sequestration of British debts. Viewing it, therefore, as the beginning of a system of hostility, which is to be so conducted, as to sacrifice not only our interest and peace, but our national honour, the duty to resist it becomes indispensable. Whatever may be thought of making laws to annihilate the ties of honour, and personal confidence, and to dissolve the moral obligation of contracts—Whatever may be thought of the modern usage of nations, which probably from general consent has become a law, which cannot now be violated without perfidy—Whatever may be thought of the odium it might bring on our national character, and the complete destruction to our credit, at a moment when we shall probably need the utmost extent of it; we have not taken those previous steps, for pacific accommodation, which the custom of nations, and all writers of authority, hold to be first in order, and indispensable. We have not made that demand, for a recompence, which ought to precede every species of reprisal. After the observations, sir, which I made in the beginning of the debate, it will not be thought strange, that I suffer on the present occasion, an unusual conflict of reasoning and of feeling.—I then stated, with the frankness which I felt, and with the zeal which the hazardous crisis of our country inspired, the reasons and passions which kept my mind in a state of vibration. Struggling with indignation at the injustice and folly of Britain, I said we have suffered until confidence is folly—until patience is a crime. Believing that the resolution involved a principle, which might be useful, both for obtaining justice and preserving peace; but that the present shape, rendered it not only useless, but injurious; believing too that it is improper, for this branch of our government to begin a negociation with a foreign nation, and peremptorily dictate the terms of it, I proposed an amendment, which left the principle in all its force, and avoided some of the objections. We have heretofore heard much of a spirit of accommodation; but the friends of this resolution have not discovered it. After wearying themselves in hunting for a reason against the amendment, it was negatived without any. They will agree with us, but it must be precisely on their own terms. This is the language of accommodation—hear and believe whatever we teach; stoop down and bear whatever we impose. Victory is in our own power; a triumph is better than peace. If sir, it be connected with discord and public calamity, the laurel is too withered to excite my envy. If amid the fire which rages, we have not forgotten the cause which produced it, we must remember that the condemnation of our vessels in the West-Indies, in consequence of the orders of the British government of the sixth of November, are the great and immediate cause of complaint. Have we sir, demanded a recompence for this injury, and waited a reasonable time for an answer. So far is this from fact, that we have not taken one step towards this, nor have we even heard from Britain, since it was known there that any condemnations have taken place.

Our last despatches from our minister at London, tell us, that Lord Greenville declared that he presumed no condemnations would take place in consequence of those orders—The words themselves certainly do not justify any.

Have we any right to say that a demand of recompence would be fruitless, when the injuries we complain of, are thus expresly disavowed by the minister? Did we know that a demand would be fruitless, still we ought to make it in conformity to the usage of nations, from a decent respect to their opinion, and to convince them in case of a war that our enemies are altogether the aggressors, and that we have been just and circumspect. We are judging in our own cause, and we ought not to trust ourselves to deviate from established principles, lest prejudice should mislead us. But it is said, that we have negociated in vain, respecting the breaches of the treaty of peace, and that the delays here, are sufficient, to justify immediate war. Do we not know sir, that there are two sides to that negociation? Have not they made demands on us for breaches of the same treaty? The negociation is still pending in the ordinary train. We have never given them our ultimatum on the subjects of it. It is now under the direction of the Executive, which is the constitutional authority. It is not proper for us to assume to put an end to it by an act of legislation. Who sir, that calls himself an American, would dare to pursue a measure which may tarnish our national honor? If any one would take even a doubtful step, "Shame ought to burn his cheek to cinder." To prevent being misunderstood or misrepresented, perhaps I ought to say here, that I by no means deny our right to regulate or prohibit American commerce. I only mean that if the present controversy should end in war, we cannot justify engaging in it without first demanding justice, and if we make this demand with circumstances which forbid success, we do not comply with the spirit of this rule, but evade it. Taking the measure now proposed, would forbid Britain to treat with us on the subject. We know that we should refuse in similar circumstances.—Are we more proud than Britain? Did any nation ever begin negociation with threats? The external forms of regard on such occasions are so excessive, that nothing but custom prevents this appearing ridiculous. Humanity as well as usage requires that every peaceful method should be tried, and that too in the form best calculated to be successful. Faithfulness to our constituents, requires this. Their interest and their wishes are against courting war. But sir, we are told that negociation is pusillanimous. Passion is called American feeling. We hear much about energy, and some seem to think that the occasion calls for insult. Sir, noise and declamation, are very distinct from fortitude and patriotism. The bravest men do not bluster and threaten. Why should it be thought too tame a measure to state the injury, and with manly firmness demand a recompence? The pride, the petulance of Kings, has always submitted to this, but the moderation of a Republic forbids it. More proud than Kings—more insolent than Tyrants—we despise this law of humanity this compact of mankind.—Where is the despot, the ermined monster, who dares to spread desolation and havock without demanding first his right? And where sir, is the difference between not demanding at all, and demanding in such a way as to insure a refusal?— How much justice there is in the charge of pusillanimity, which has been so often and liberally made, I will not undertake to determine. Perhaps he who pursues with decent firmness the steps, which propriety, humanity and general consent have provided, and while he feels the strongest indignation, is too proud to throw dirt or threaten, but places himself in the best posture of defence, lest war should follow unsuccessful negociation, is as truly magnanimous, as he who talks loudly of revenge, avows passion as his principle, calls hard names to produce conciliation, and gives blows to keep peace, who at the same time does every thing to provoke war, and opposes every measure to prepare for it. Lest the difficulties of the present crisis, and the attack on the pride of Britain, by prefacing our demand with a threat, should not be sufficient to prevent a recompence and provoke to war—old causes of controversy are added. The breaches of the treaty of peace, by detaining the posts and negroes, are old subjects of complaint.

Why they are brought forward now, and made an indispensible preliminary of treaty, when Britain is aided by a powerful confederacy, and the world is like tinder, is difficult to conceive, unless we wish to kindle here the flame of war.—Further sir, this throws such an unequal burthen on our Merchants, as amounts to oppression.—They have already suffered extremely from British and other depredations. They bear the principal burthens in raising our Revenue. It is right to add to all this, and forbid many of them to exercise that business, by which they get their bread, until Britain shall not only make compensation for their recent injuries; but also settle all the old matters of difference precisely on our own terms? We are connecting matters which our interest requires should be separate. Britain, following our own example here, will say that by the treaty, all British debts were to be paid; but the State laws, and the Courts of Virginia have prevented this. They will offer to set off these against the injuries suffered by our merchants, and perhaps the balance will be against us. Will this be protection to the sufferers? Yet if we connect these claims together we cannot object to their doing the same. It is throwing on the merchants all the political evils and burthens of America. Yet we who oppose this measure, have been charged with wanting feeling for their suffering. Provoking an unnecessary war will sacrifice all their property now abroad, and deprive them of all hope of recompence, for that which has been already condemned. Going to war is surely no way to induce Britain to make compensation; and it is as certain that this Country will be under no obligation to do so, if war shall be the issue. This Country is bound to indemnify them only when we refuse to obtain satisfaction from Britain, or to avenge their wrongs. What inconvenience should we experience from the delay occasioned by the usual forms of seeking redress? Can Britain run away, like a private malefactor, so that we cannot catch her to punish her? We should at least, be better prepared for war. If the reasons for it are strong, they will not suffer by our taking time to examine them. Are we afraid that passion will cool, which we hear avowed as the principle which governs, and ought to govern our counsels? Or are we apprehensive that passion on this occasion is popular? I suspect this last idea, has no small influence. We ought to judge that nothing will be popular which is not right. I have more respect for my constituents than to believe that they will run mad, and then become so myself to please them. That I should continue in this seat, is of very small importance to me, and of none to the public; But it is of infinite moment to preserve our peace and national honor. The path of rectitude is the way to honor. The man who walks in it without deviating, will generally meet the public approbation. But if he should fail in this, his own feelings will reward him.

I respect the manly republicanism of America too much, to believe that the popular water-gruel, the milk for sucklings, with which some men strive to gain his favor, can either please his appetite or invigorate his system. There are discontented men in all countries; perhaps our own has fewer than any other. They hollow loud and often, and we are therefore led to think they are numerous. A tumultuous minority thus often imposes measures on a peaceful majority, against the first principle of Republicanism. The voice of the people is not for war, unless necessary for our safety and honour.—Many in this City may wish for it; but the majority through the Union are desirous of peace. Though they will encounter war bravely, if it shall overtake them, they are against running to meet it.

I will not detain the committee with stating the inconveniences we subject ourselves to, the difficulty of obtaining supplies from other countries during the convulsions of Europe, the loss of our articles of export, perishing on our hands from a retaliatory prohibition by Britain, the impossibility of executing such a law, or the encouraging of frauds to the ruin of the merchant of honor.—These have already been the subjects of observation.—The strong objection which arises from our constitution, I cannot omit. In the distribution of power to the several departments of government, the right of making treaties is given to the Executive. Of course the preparatory negociation must belong to them as an incident of the authority. But we are now commencing a negociation ourselves, and prescribing terms of a treaty. It is urged that this cannot bind the Executive.—They may make a different treaty, but our prohibition will be still in force. Do we intend to say then, that we will forbid our Citizens from Commerce with Britain even after the Executive, the only constitutional power, shall have settled all matters of difference, unless they will suffer us to dictate the mode in which they shall exercise their authority? This looks to me very much like usurpation, by whatever name we may chuse to call it.

It has been said, by a zealous friend of the measure, that a treaty would be the supreme law of the land, by virtue of the constitution, and therefore would repeal this law. Perhaps it may in future be thought convenient to retract that doctrine. If it be true, it is idle to make the law. But, sir, I doubt the truth of it. It appears strange to say, that an act, in its nature legislative, and such we are told this is, can be abrogated by an executive act. I know of nothing but the legislature, which can repeal a law. It belongs either to legislative or executive power. If the former, the legislative only, can abrogate it: if the latter, we ought not to meddle with it. We may as well carry through the negociation, as begin it, and prescribe the terms of it. If the constitution had given us this power, we could not exercise it, from our numbers, and mode of doing business. It will not be denied, that the Executive have a right to appoint and instruct a negociator, as to the terms of settlement. Have we the same right—or even can we instruct him when they shall appoint? Suppose him thus doubly instructed by the Executive having constitutional authority, and by us who cannot tell from whence we derive the power, and the instructions contradict each other; whom is the Negociator to obey? None will say that the power of the Executive is not paramount to all others as to treaties, and all foreign negociations. Are we to make a law then which may be violated with impunity; nay more, with propriety? I wish sir, that gentlemen, who so often tremble for the sanctuary of Republicanism, and deprecate usurpation of power, would apply these excellent feelings to this subject. We have been often told that something must be done, and that if we object to this measure we ought to show a better as a substitute. I have never thought this a difficult task; I will now state the outlines of what ought to be done. By a peculiarity in our constitution, negociation with foreign nations is altogether an Executive duty; but to declare war, is with the Legislature. In governments where the powers of negociation and of war are in the same hands, the same officer can demand a recompence for an injury, propose his ultimatum, and declare war if it be rejected; but our Executive may be embarrassed in pursuing a demand of compensation to the last extremity, lest he should pledge the honor of the nation to war against the will of the legislature, who alone can make war. We ought therefore to pass a resolution requesting the President to pursue with energy a demand for recompence according to the custom of nations, and pledging ourselves to support him if the event should prove unsuccessful; and in the mean time we ought to prepare for war. I can see nothing further which is legislative in its nature, or committed to our care by the constitution; until it shall appear that the negociation has failed of success. Then sir, it will be time enough to prohibit commercial intercourse, or declare war, or take any other measures to avenge our wrongs, and vindicate the honor of our country. If we are to engage in war, sir, I presume we must have some money to carry it on, unless in this instance also we are an exception from general rules. The measure, now contemplated must now almost annihilate our imports, and we have not looked round for a substitute. We have heard of a land tax, but there are many objections to it. On the eve of war public credit is doubly important. Having lost our former resources, we must provide new funds for the punctual payment of the interest of the public debt, the expences of government, and the innumerable expences of war. We must not only suffer heavy taxes and burthens, but also an enormous increase of our debt. As I am not *guilty* of being a creditor of the union, perhaps I may be heard patiently

on this subject. It has been often said here, that the public debt has enslaved our country, yet now we are urged to encrease it beyond all calculation, without taking the usual measures for pacific accommodation.

Though I have laboured in vain to understand how the public debt is an engine of slavery, and have sincerely thought our country a perfect model of civil freedom, yet I hope this argument will have some weight with those, who see that we are slaves and that the public debt has riveted our fetters. Here give me leave to answer an argument which has been repeatedly pressed, and with apparent success. It is not denied that the first regular step is to demand a recompence for an injury; but it is said that Britain regards no laws of nations in her conduct to us, and therefore we are not bound to observe them towards her. I presume by this is not meant, that we ought to do wrong, because Britain has done wrong, but that it becomes right for us to disregard those laws which she violates; let us examine this. The laws and usages of nations have described certain modes of demanding redress of a nation for an injury; these of necessity can only be applicable to an injured nation, for no other can need redress. Can it then be true that the moment a nation is injured, and thereby is placed in the situation for which, and for which alone the rule was made, the rule ceases to be obligatory? A nation cannot be injured unless the laws of nations with respect to her have been violated. According to this argument a very solemn rule of conduct has been established which is never to be complied with not by a nation which has not received an injury, because there is nothing to redress; and not by a nation which has been injured, because with respect to her the laws of nations have been violated by the aggressing nation, and this dispenses with the rule. This answer to an argument so much relied on is to my mind perfectly satisfactory. I call on the gentlemen to shew it to be a fallacy.—Our situation, sir, is not new, though our conduct may be so. We have seen Holland when neutral in former wars, suffering similar injuries; they did not pursue such measures as we contemplate, though better prepared for war: Neither their interest or their honor suffered by their moderation. The present neutral powers of Europe are fellow sufferers with us; yet we do not hear of similar impetuosity of resentment. In all wars neutral nations are abused, in proportion as the powers at war are strong, and the neutrality weak. A stronger combination than the present perhaps never existed in Europe; and a neutrality can seldom be weaker. The principles of the present war are also peculiar; it is a desperate struggle for existence. The unusual circumstances of it have compelled the French with whom we are in friendship, not only to disregard our rights as a neutral nation, but to violate their treaty with us, though we have proceeded so far in friendship to them as to hazard our peace. Our merchants suffer severely from that nation; yet we are told that imperious necessity from peculiar circumstances is an excuse. I say not these things to criminate that nation; they have been civil enough to apologize, and promise recompence; but we have not received even good manners from their enemies. The public mind appears to have suffered little irritation from this cause, and it is far from my wish to excite any. My motive is only to shew that this acquiescence in their apology proves our opinion, that the present war is peculiar in its nature. Tho' we owe nothing but indignation to Britain, yet we owe prudence to our country and respect to ourselves. The present moment is infinitely valuable, and ought not to be trifled with. The present situation and disposition of Britain almost ensure us honorable peace, unless we provoke war. We have strong evidence that war with this country is against both their interest and their wishes. Though the measure under consideration is not in itself hostility, and violates no law of nations, were we to stop here; yet a little reflection must convince us that it tends to war. It is placing our negociation for recompence from Britain on to new, and to them so humiliating a footing, that their pride must revolt; thus national honor must forbid a compliance. They will say to our negociator, no nation ever addressed another in this way.—Suppose we have injured you; it is not possible, for us to treat with you respecting retribution on these terms: It is not an offer of peaceful accommodation, but an affront, a challenge. This refusal to treat, which the mode of making the demand renders certain, will then be urged as a refusal to make us a recompence; and war becomes inevitable.

Why sir, should we be thus ingenious to avoid peace, and rush hastily into the tragedy of Europe? At such a moment we ought to pause, and inquire what we can gain by war. We now possess every blessing, for which other nations contend; we may lose, but cannot gain by confusion. The price of our present political happiness was not small; we are now eating the fruit of that tree which was watered with the blood of our fathers; yet we suffer the canker-worm of jealousy to feed on its foliage, the whirlwind of discord threatens to root it up forever. What attractions do we find in the desolation, the misery, the crimes of Europe? Their very virtues are shaded with horror; their rulers are the scourges of mankind; their business is oppression; their sport is violation; they trade in blood; the priests of *Moloch* offer daily Hecatombs of innocent victims; they fatten on human sacrifices; our former friends are insane; or, rather their patriotism borders on phrensy; Europe is at war with all the feelings of nature; they blaspheme her rights; they laugh at her agonies. Can it be necessary, sir, to describe the happiness of our own country, to shew the contrast? We are so familiar with public blessings, that we have almost forgotten their value. The voice of oppression is not heard. Our habitations are the dwellings of virtue and domestic happiness. The laws of morality and of our country are revered. We prophane not the altars of religion. We have realised the golden age of fable. We have practised republican visions.—In this moment of danger our minds should swell to the magnitude of the occasion. We ought to brave every danger to defend these inestimable advantages; but if we want prudence, we shall appear to want every virtue. I have now done with the question. The measure appears to me to threaten great mischief to our country. If this shall be realized, though I shall share in the common calamity, a review of my conduct will not upbraid me. We may look back sir, across a deluge of misery which may overwhelm the country, to the happy shore of peace, which, perhaps, we now imprudently abandon. We may recall this moment as that in which we hoisted the flood-gate of destruction. On such a retrospect our countrymen may say, you were the authors of these calamities, and you are responsible.

DEPARTMENT OF PARIS,

30th Pluviose.—Feb. 18.

WE are in the utmost astonishment at the news which we frequently find in the English newspapers, in the pay of government. Simon who had been employed in the care of young Capet, amused the municipality the other day, by reading an account to them of his arrival in London, though in fact he has not been out of Paris, and is at this present moment in a state of requisition, to make shoes for the soldiers.

MADRID, Jan. 29.

On the 1st of next month notes will be put in circulation to the amount of 27,000,000 piastres.

LONDON, March 7.

Mr. Pitt's declaration, that the taxes were such as would not be severely felt, bears some resemblance to the consolation of an Irish executioner, who assured a poor fellow, when he was on the point of turning off, that if he would suffer him to put the halter round his neck *peaceably*, hanging would not hurt him.

March 11. At Vienna, every coffee-house and tavern-keeper is obliged to give up one of the waiters; the same is done by every publican. All are obliged to enter into military service, and their places are to be supplied with women.

On Tuesday se'nnight, five Roman Catholic Clergymen were admitted to Degrees in the University of Dublin, being the first Gentlemen, avowedly of that religious persuasion, ever admitted.

Mr. Warburton, late one of the Exons, belonging to his Majesty's Yeoman of the Guard at St. James's, is among the few Englishmen, who were guillotined for sedition by the National Convention Committee at Lyons, in December last.

GENOA.

This small republic has evinced the noblest degree of spirit, in its determination to preserve a strict neutrality during the present war. It has acknowedged the French Republic, and has appointed M. Barthelima Brocarde, Ambassador thereto. The combined fleet from Toulon, after the evacuation of that city, blockaded Genoa; but such was the dissatisfaction of the British Parliament at the measure, that the Ministry were necessitated to order Lord Hood to raise the blockade—which was done.

BALTIMORE, May 12.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here, the brig Lucy, Henry Saunders, master, from Salem. On Sunday the 4th inst. in lat. 39 N. long. 73. was boarded by a privateer schooner, called the Experiment, one Hammond, commander, from Bermuda, pierced for 14 guns, but mounting only 6 four pounders—he detained Capt. Saunders near three hours, said he had orders to cruise off our coast, and that he had taken one ship, and a schooner loaded with flour, and sent them to Bermuda; and that he had orders to take all vessels bound to, or from any French port.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

In the Courier, a London paper of the 13th of March, there is the following list of packets which have sailed from Falmouth three times, and have been obliged to put back again with the mails on board, viz. two for Lisbon two for Corrunna, two for New-York and Halifax, and one with the mails for Jamaica and the Leeward Islands. The cause of this delay we understand to be, that the channel is full of French privateers.

Yesterday a motion was made by Mr. Blount, and laid on the table, in substance as follows:

That all intercourse be stopped, between the United States and the British West-India islands, Nova-Scotia, and Canada, till compensation be made for the late depredations on our commerce.

Capt. Norquest informs, That two American vessels from Bourdeax were carried into Cadiz and condemned, for having French property. Before Captain Norquest arrived at Cadiz he was at Algiers, where he witnessed the treatment of the American captives. By the humanity of Mr. Scheldebrand, the Swedish Consul, two of our brethern were relieved, one he took to superintend his garden, and the other, for whom he paid 4000 dollars, he sent to Leghorn as master of a vessel.

Capt. Norquest also speaks highly of the attention of the Swedish Consul to the American captives in general.

London papers of the 19th of March, contain letters from Lord Hood, Capts. Linzee and Young, and General Dundas, which give an account of the operations of the British fleet and army at Corsica; from which it appears that on the 19th of Feb. the English took possession of the empty town of St. Florenzo—the whole of the garrison having gone off two days before towards Bastia.—Lord Hood had in his division of the fleet, 5000 of the Toulonese. The fleet suffered much from several storms on its way from the Islands of Hieres; and in attacking the Tower in Mortella Bay, the Juno and Fortitude, suffered greatly from the red-hot shot of the French—and made no impression on the Tower after two hours and an half cannonading it—at length, some hot shot from the ships, setting fire to the bass junk which defended the works, they surrendered.—There were 33 men in the Tower, only two of which were wounded, and those mortally.

The *Fortitude* had her mainmast much wounded, many of her shrouds cut away, three of her lower deck guns dismounted, several hot shot in her hull; a great many men blown up by the explosion of powder in a box, struck by an hot shot, she was on fire by another hot shot lodged in her side—the fire was however extinguished, without material damage—besides which, she had 6 men killed and 56 wounded.—The land forces it appears suffered greatly but no details appear—the operations have so far succeeded that according to General Dundas's letter, "they have secured the possession of Mortella Bay."

Says a correspondent,

What is become of our boasted superiority over the British nation, created, by the *dependance* of their islands on us for supplies;—What is become of all our vapouring and threatening? How are we to starve the islands by withholding our provisions, if high prices in the West Indies, the inconvenience of an embargo, or the *wants of an* Ally compel us to take it off, at the time when it began to operate? Will not the same circumstances always occasion a revocation of every future embargo? Shall we not be laughed at for want of firmness and stability? Does not our conduct resemble that of a weak hearted father taking off a blister from his sick child, the moment it begins to smart, though necessary for his recovery?

The committee appointed to bring in a bill, pursuant to the report of the committee of the whole on the ways and means, brought in a report this day, the same was twice read—amended in committee of the whole—reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill providing for the interest due on the state balances, as reported by the Commissioners for settling the accounts between the United and Individual States, was read the third time in the House of Representatives and passed this day.

NEW-YORK, May 13.

At a special Meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce May 9. 1794.

THE committee of this corporation, appointed to frame resolutions, expressive of their sense of the great attention and regard evidenced by the Executive of the United States, to the mercantile interest thereof; and particularly in the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary, to the Court of Britain; report the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That a principal excellence of republican government, is their superior tendency to preserve peace and harmony with all mankind.

2d. Resolved, That this Corporation can discover neither policy, nor justice in commencing hostilities against any nation before the *means* of negociation have been exerted to prevent them.

3d. Resolved, That in the present crisis, we consider the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary, to the Court of Great Britain as one among the most powerful of those means, having an equal view to the *Peace, Interest* and *Dignity* of the *Republic.*

4th. Resolved, That the talents and integrity of the character selected for this important mission, have inspired his countrymen with confidence, and will, as we believe, have a happy effect in bringing to a favorable issue, the object of his negociations.

5th. Resolved, That if nevertheless, this embassy should fail to preserve to us the blessings of peace, yet we pursuade ourselves it *cannot fail* to convince all nations of our justice and moderation; to unite our own sentiments and efforts, and render an appeal to arms, more honorable to us, and more formidable to our enemies.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BLAGGE, Chairman.

The preceding resolutions being unanimously approved of, it was ordered that the same be published as the sense of this corporation.

COMFORT SANDS, President.

A true extract from the Minutes,
Wm. LAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-HAVEN, May 21.

Friday last, the consideration of the bill, to repeal an act, entitled, "An act establishing funds for the support of public worship and schools in this state." was largely discussed in the house of representatives; much was said on both sides the question, the debate lasted great part of the day, when the vote was taken, there appeared a very great majority for the repeal of the act.

HARTFORD, May 19.

The General Assembly have passed an Act ratifying and adopting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law, or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

NEWBURY-PORT, May 17.

Yesterday arrived the ship Mary, Capt. Sweat, in 49 days from Oporto, by whom we learn, That an action had happened near the mouth of the Streights, between a Danish frigate and four Algerine cruisers, in which three of those pirates sunk, the other escaped; That the government of Portugal were resolved never to comply with the terms of peace prescribed by the Dey of Algiers, as less money than he demands, would support a fleet sufficient effectually to restrain them from any further depredations. That it was reported, the Portuguese had invited America and Hamburgh to join them in equipping a fleet for repelling and chastising those lawless desperadoes.

SALEM, May 20.

Capt. Benjamin Orne, of the brig Eliza, arrived here last week from Aux-Cayes, which he left the 22th of April, in a state of famine and despondency. There was then no such vessel there, as is reported to have sailed the 21st, and to have brought an account of the capture of the place, and Polverell had been gone from there some time before Capt. Orne sailed.

We hear that a West India Judge, on a late condemnation, observed to the captors, "You give me but 25 guineas for condemning this brig, when but yesterday I received 40 odd, for the condemnation of a schooner.

BOSTON, May 17.

The vigilance of the Post Master General has succeeded in detecting the villain who has so frequently of late robbed the Mail of the United States. He proves to be one of the clerks employed at the Post Office, at New-York; and one who had art sufficient to pass unsuspected. Growing bold in his depredations, from a frequent repetition of them, he furnished the means of his own detection; and is committed to gaol. We have not learnt the sum he has purloined; but 2100 dollars were found in his trunk.

Arrived the 14th inst. the brig Esther, Robert Wills, master, from Bristol; 12th May, spoke the British ship Sabey of 20 guns, from St. Kitts, bound to Halifax, sailed from St. Kitts 31st March; the Capt. of which informed, that the British had taken Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, and in short, all the French Islands in the West Indies; the La Blanche of 44 guns sailed in company with the Sabey, but parted in Cape May's to cruize for the frigate off Virginia.

THEATRE.

May 19. Wednsday Evening last was devoted by Mr. Powell to the Relief, of our suffering Brethren in Algiers. The sum raised on this occasion was 900 Dollars.

May 22. Arrived yesterday afternoon, brig Betsy, Capt. Field, in 12 days from Baltimore—On the 14th, spoke Capt. BARNEY, in a schooner, from Jamaica, 15 days out, who informed him, that his vessel had been condemned, and that they were continuing to condemn American vessels as usual.

NEWPORT, May 27.

With Pleasure we observe the Sons of the Buskin stepping forward in the great Cause—the Cause of Humanity!—The happy Choice of the Pieces, on this Occasion, ensures us of the Desire of the Manager to gratify our Expectations; and we have Liberty to affirm, the Dresses and Scenery, getting ready for this Occasion, by far surpass any yet exhibited on this Theatre.

Last Friday the Artillery Company of this Town assembled at Four o'Clock, P. M. upon the Parade, from whence they proceeded to Fort-Washington, and, under the Direction of the Engineer, mounted the First Cannon which has been mounted in this State, upon the new Construction.——After which they performed a Number of Manœuvres and Firings much to their Honour, and the Satisfaction of a great Number of the Citizens of the Town, who were present.——Besides the uncommon Elevation of the Cannon, upon this new Construction of their Carriages, those at this Fort are to be raised upon a Platform of Four Feet in Height; and will play over a Parapet of Five Feet in Height.——The Object of the Engineer, in increasing the Height of the Fortifications, is, that Balls fired over them shall also go over the Town, and to add to the Difficulty of a Storm.

The Cannon, which was mounted on Friday, carries a Ball of 24 lbs. Weight, works with great Ease—and fully answers the Expectations of the Engineer.

After she was completely mounted, she was ordered to be discharged, which with the Cheers of the Citizens, and Firings of the Company, closed the Afternoon.—— It is with Pleasure we add, that, amidst the Numbers and Ardour of People present, not the least Accident happened to allay their Happiness, or impede the Works.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised to contract for a Supply of Cannon, Balls, Shells, &c. for the Fortifications, and Ships of War; and for a Supply of live Oak, and red Cedar Timber.

Extract of a Letter from the Mate of a Vessel at Havre-de-Grace, to his Friend in this Town, dated March 20, 1794.

"Yesterday was brought in here a Brig from England, the Captain of which informs, that a Revolution is daily expected in that Kingdom.—Americans bound to any other Port are brought in here by the Frigates, the Channel being full of them, upwards of 50 Sail are now in this Harbour; some having been brought in, and others detained by the Embargo.——Last Week arrived in this Town the first Division of Troops from the South of France where their Enemies are entirely defeated, and the Troops all returning.——In this Place, there are Seven new Frigates, just launched, several Bomb-Ships, and 90 Transports, fitting to sail in 15 Days, supposed for England.——It is said 50,000 Troops are to embark from this Port, and a treble Number at Brest, &c.—— The Armies in France are well supplied, but the Inhabitants are much in want, Provisions being at a very high Price—but upon the whole, the Affairs of France go on very prosperously."

Letters from Philadelphia mention, that Congress will probably rise about the 1st of June.

MARRIED]—At the Friends' Meeting-House, in Portsmouth, on the 14th Instant, Mr. BENJAMIN MOTT, to Miss SARAH CHACE, eldest Daughter of Mr. Holder Chace, of that Town.—A young Lady whose acknowledged Merit is a pleasing Presage of their future Felicity.

—At Providence, Mr. STEPHEN TILLINGHAST, Merchant, to Miss THEODOSIA FOSTER, Daughter of Theodore Foster, Esq.

—At Nantucket, Mr. STEPHEN REMSON, of this Town, to Miss SALLY BENNETT.

DIED]—At Boston, Mrs. JANE MECOM, Widow, the only Sister of the late Dr. Franklin, in the 83d Year of her Age.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

AS a Citizen of this State, and as a Freeman of the same, I presume I have a right to express my sentiments respecting every transaction that takes place, either by the Legislature of this State, or the Laws established by Congress; provided they are marked with decency, and do not excite rebellion.

To raise a party—or to endeavour to excite tumult and insurrection, or to controul Congress in their proceedings, is not my intention; but to awaken the slumbering minds of the Citizens of this State is the object. The pusillanimous heart is ever trembling with fear, but the heroic, governed by reason, surmounts all the difficulties and vicissitudes of life.—Reason, the grand luminary of human nature, points the road to obtain redress, when an injury is offered, but when it is chained down, what strength or power has it to predominate. Is it not essential to the salvation of a nation to maintain its sovereignty and independency; but does not Dorchester's speech to his children, the Indians, carry the idea of a premeditated design by the Court of Great-Britain against America, and deny your being a free and independent nation, and does not all the privateers and armed vessels of Great-Britain, pursue the road to disturb the tranquility, and the ease which America has heretofore enjoyed, until the restless Tyrants of Europe, greedy and avaricious of power, declared war against all LIBERTY and EQUALITY.—Will you be dupes so such haughtiness, and forfeit your claim to Liberty? Will you permit insult upon injury? Will not you maintain the honour due to your flag? Will you not assert the right the Constitution claims, and whose pillars are laid in blood, and which you have sworn to protect and defend with your lives.

Congress lies slumbering upon the downy pillow of ease, and feels the repose of a god; tranquil in outward deportment, cautious in their proceedings, wise in their laws, just in their decisions, and a unanimity reigns triumphant in the breasts of all the members.—This is the character given them by a few aristocratic persons, in order to blind the perception of the people. A vile device, a reptile meanness, a corrupted sentiment, which demonstrates the blackness of their intention, and proves the source of all misery, confusion and dire disorder.—Have not the people a right to express their approbation or disapprobation of the proceedings of Congress—— "The citizen shall obey the magistrate, the magistrate "the people, and the people justice—where the country "shall insure the welfare of every individual, and where "every individual shall enjoy with conscious pride the "prosperity and glory of his country—where every soul "shall become enlarged by the continual communica- "tion of Republican sentiments, and by the desire of "meriting the esteem of a great people." The embargo one moment is laid for thirty days, and before it has expired a memorial is laid on the table to discontinue it. Is not this puerile? Is there stability in Congress? Are they entitled to confidence? Insult upon insult has been offered to us as a nation—Our national honour has been treated with sovereign contempt—Our citizens robbed and stripped of their property; and to crown their hellish barbarity have confined many of them on board of prison ships without sustenance. Is this the respect due to a neutral nation? Is this the honour we claim?—— And will Congress with a conscience becoming that sagacious body, say, that it is right, and that we ought to feed those who plunder us of our most sacred and valuable property, which we have earned by the sweat of the brow. A war is what I want not; but when I behold all national justice, honour and respect, trampled under foot, I wish to see the hautiness of that nation that dare provoke us, to feel the weight of a tremendous arm of justice—I hope, and earnestly wish, as a Citizen of this State, that a Town-Meeting be called, and that we pursue the conduct of the other States, by enjoining upon our Representatives and Senators to continue the Embargo, and no longer gratify the avaricious appetites of certain individuals, who look for riches, who lurk for money, and who seek for gold.

ARISTOPHANES.

To the MANAGERS *of the* THEATRE *at* NEWPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Benevolence is nobly displayed in selecting a Night for the Benefit of the American Citizens at Algiers—The Inhabitants of Newport will, without doubt, be equally ready to unite with you, in affording them a temporary Relief, as in weeping over their Miseries—they have ever been foremost in the Pursuit of Liberty, and will appear equally conspicuous in the exalted Offices of Humanity.

It is proposed to you, Gentlemen, that the Price of Tickets, *for that Night only*, be, for Front and Stage Boxes, 7/6.—Side Boxes, 6/.—Pit, 4/6—and, Gallery, 2/3. P.

Stephen Deblois

Informs his Customers,

He has just imported a General Assortment of

European GOODS,

Particularly in the HARD-WARE Branches, and will supply them on the lowest Terms.

Newport, May 26, 1794.

A Four-Wheel CHAISE,

FOR One or Two Horses, and a steady CHAISE-HORSE, for Sale.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport May 26, 1794.

Fresh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, by

Philip Robinson,

At his Shop in Thames street.

THOSE who are desirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well-chosen GOODS, are desired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

ALSO,

An elegant Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, just come to Hand.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

For SALE by

Gibbs & Channing,

A CONSIGNMENT of Calicoes and Chintzes, of the newest and most elegant Patterns, and low priced Irish Linens by the Piece or Package.—Also, English Sail Cloth of the first Fabric from No. 1 to No. 8.

Newport, May 20th, 1794.

Coarse SALT,

Suitable for the FISHERY,

FOR SALE, BY

Thomas Howland.

May 4, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS, [illegible] GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, [illegible]

For the Benefit of the UNFORTUNATE AMERICANS, now held in Bondage, in ALGIERS.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

On THURSDAY EVENING, May 29, 1794,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A TRAGEDY, never performed here.——Called,

BARBAROSSA,

TYRANT OF ALGIERS.

BARBAROSSA, *(The Tyrant)*	Mr. KENNA,
ACHMET, *(Son to the Queen)*	Mr. HARPER,
OTHMAN,	Mr. ADAMS,
ALADIN,	Mr. WATTS,
SADI,	Mr. REDFIELD,
SLAVE,	Mr. SOLOMON.
ZAPHIRA, *(A Captive Queen)*	Mrs. METCHLER,
IRENE, *(Daughter to Barbarossa)*	Miss SMITH,
SLAVE,	Mrs. WATTS.

GUARDS, ATTENDANTS, EXECUTIONER, OFFICER, &c.

The Dresses, Scenery, and other Decorations, entirely New.

End of the Tragedy, a SONG—by Miss BROWN,

(Being her First Appearance on this Stage.)

To which will be added,

A Musical ENTERTAINMENT.——Called,

THOMAS and *SALLY*;

OR,

The SAILOR's RETURN.

THOMAS,	Mr. HARPER,
SQUIRE,	Mr. SOLOMON,
SAILORS,	Messrs. KENNA & WATTS,
HUNTSMEN,	Messrs. REDFIELD & ADAMS,
SALLY,	Mrs. METCHLER,
DORCAS,	Mrs. SOLOMON.

In ACT Second, a View of the SEA, with a Boat from which the Sailors are seen landing.

The Whole to conclude with a HORNPIPE, by Miss SMITH.

☞ Mr. HARPER respectfully informs the Public, that he has spared neither Pains nor Expence, to render the above Pieces worthy their Patronage and Attention.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half past Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

Christop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,

RUSSIA DUCK,

RAVENS DUCK,

SWEDISH BAR-IRON

of the first Quality.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make Payment; and those who have Demands against said Estate, are also desired to present their Accounts for Adjustment to the Subscriber—who has for Sale, a Variety of hard Ware consisting of Locks and Hinges of most Kinds; Sadlery, Desk Furniture, Shoemakers Tools, &c. &c. Part of the Deceased's Estate, all or any Part of which may be had upon very reasonable Terms by applying to

J. BOURS, *Executor.*

N. B. At the Sign of the Eagle, a handsome Assortment of Spring Goods, as low as at any Store in Newport.

May 12 1794

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town*

A QUANTITY of long, well-dressed FLAX, for which Cash, and a good Price, will be given.——Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Masters of their Business.——Also, an APPRENTICE,——to

CHAPPELL & HOLE.

Newport, April 14, 1794.

Mr. BABBER,

Please to insert the following Extract from a Massachusetts Magazine in your Paper, and you will oblige

A CUSTOMER.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

CURS'D be the man, whose heart, unmov'd, can hear
Vile insult sneaking in the treacherous spear;
Wretches descanting with malicious mind
The venial errors natural to mankind;
With greedy thirst th' injurious tale devour,
And vent the lye appointed for the hour.
But doubly curs'd, who hears with patient soul
The strains of calumny and slander roll.
Haste, gen'rous rage! with manly zeal defend
The insulted virtue of an absent friend:
Full to their teeth, discharge the avenging flame,
Resound his goodness—and enlarge his fame;
Him from the frown of scorn, indignant free:
The stroke which wounds thy friend—is aim'd at thee.
This strong exertion—this expanded fire
Friendship demands, and *Friendship* will inspire;
E'en kindling nature would impatient spring,
To shield a stranger from the viper's sting.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel, Case or Gallon,

[redacted] Burthen, 6 Years [redacted] about 35 Tons [redacted] belonging to [redacted] Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very suitable for a small Family.—One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 21st of the 6th Month next, at 10 *o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,*

TWO Lots of LAND, on the Point, with a large Dwelling House and Store thereon, late the Property of SIMEON POTTER, of Swanzey.—Conditions to be made known at the Place and Time of Sale, if not disposed of before.—For further Particulars, inquire of

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, the 17th of 5th Month, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, two Story high, having two Rooms on a Floor; and a LOT, situated and fronting Farewell-street, two Doors North from the State-House.—Likewise, a SHOP and LOT, on the Long-Wharf, two Doors below NATHAN BEBEE's.—Any Person who wishes to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber.—Also, has for Sale, an elegant NEW CHAISE and HARNESS compleat, which he will dispose of cheap for the Cash.

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH FREEBORN, late of Newport, Tanner, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being a further Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
JOHN STEVENS.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH FREEBORN, *Administratrix.*

Newport, April 7, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix,*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.

The HORSE, called the *RANGER,*

WILL be kept for Covering this Season, at Middletown, by the Subscriber.—He is 15 Hands and 3 Inches high, a beautiful light dapple gray—his natural Carriage and Gait is equal to any Horse that can be produced; his Shape no Person can find Fault with, or tell where to amend them in any one Point; he is Three Quarters Blooded, and was bred in New-York State, and sired by a Horse that was got by the Old Ranger, which was imported, and came of a full-blooded Mare.——The Terms for Covering are *Twenty Shillings*, for a warranted Colt; *Fifteen Shillings* for the Season, or *Nine Shillings* for a single Leap.

JOHN ALLEN.

Middletown, May 12, 1794.

The famous HORSE, ECLIPSE,

WILL be kept for Covering at Mr. ROBINSON HAZARD's, at South-Kingston, and at the Stable of Capt. PARIS GARDNER, about Half a Mile South of Little-Rest.——He is a beautiful dark-brown HORSE, raised in the State of New-York, Three-Quarters English, upwards of Sixteen Hands high, and well proportioned; moves with Elegance and Ease, and is the same Horse that was kept the last Year on Little-Rest Hill, where his Colts are now to be seen, equal to any in New England.——Said Horse will be at the Stable of Mr. HENRY POTTER, every Saturday in the Season, and will be at Hopkinton City the first and third Mondays in May. Those who wish to raise fine HORSES, come and see the Horse and his Colts for yourselves, as they will be more satisfactory than fictitious Pedigrees.——Terms, FOUR DOLLARS the Season—to ensure, as may be agreed upon at the Time.

South Kingston, May 1, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more call all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, [redacted] last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, May 24, 1794.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, A. D. 1794.

UPON the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown, in this State, praying that a Branch of Paweatuck River may be turned into the great Salt Pond lying principally in that Town.

It is Voted and Resolved, That this Petition be referred to the next Session of this Assembly; that Notice be given to all Persons who have any Objections against the same, in the Newport Newspaper, to appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of the said Petition ought not to be granted: And that the Fourth Day of the next Session be appointed to hear the said Petition. A true Copy:

Witness,
HENRY WARD, Secry.

Taken up, at Sea, some Time

in April last, on the North Side of Block-Island, a large Oak Two-Mast Boat;—She has a Tar and Spanish-Brown Bottom.——The Owner may have her, proving Property, and paying Charges, by applying to BENJAMIN LITTLEFIELD, of New-Shoreham.

New Shoreham April 17, 1794

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the Subscriber, for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment immediately, to

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, May 12, 1794.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of Capt. SAMUEL SWEET, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent:—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to either of us in the Town aforesaid, on or before the 7th of October, 1794; being the Time allowed by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SIMEON MARTIN.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make Payment, to

MARGARET COOKE, *Admin't.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, on Friday Morning last, about 7 o'Clock, a Negro Boy, named BRISTOL, near 17 Years of Age; about 5½ Feet high; the upper Part of his Ear grows fast to his Head.——Had on, when he went away, a straw Hat, a dark Sheep's grey Coatee, blue under Jacket, striped Copper coloured Trowsers, Yarn Stockings, and Calf Skin Shoes: He carried away several other Articles of Cloathing. He was seen on board Captain Allen's Providence Packet the Morning he went away, and is supposed to have gone towards Providence.——Whoever will take him up, and secure him, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall receive the above Reward HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, where they have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown,	Best Prussian Blue, India & Venitian Red,
Best and common yellow Ochre,	Vermilion,
Spruce Yellow,	Patent Yellow,
Spanish White,	Umber, &c.
Verdegrease,	

ALSO,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled,	White Vitriol,
Lamp Oil,	Chair Varnish,
Spirits of Turpentine,	Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar-Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, Scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small Assortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore, the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town-Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
[redacted]NIEL MASON.

And all Persons [redacted] to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, are requested to make immediate Payment to

FRANCIS BRINLEY,
JOHN MALBONE, } Administrators

State of Rhode Island, Newport, December 2, 1793.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.——Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.——She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

REUBEN COOK

Hereby informs the Public,

That he has dissolved PARTNERSHIP, with Mr. CLARK COOKE,—and now occupies the House and Shop of Mr William Tilley, next Door Northward of Mr. Elisha Anthony, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Lyon's,

WHERE he carries on the TAYLOR's Business, as usual.—He Thanks all his former Customers for past Favours, and still would be happy to serve them, and all who would be kind enough to favour him with their Custom.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

Written by a Gentleman of Newport, and spoken by Mr. MARTER, previous to the first and second Evenings Performances, at the Newport Theatre, of the present Season.

FASHIONS there ever were in Plays, as well as dress,
From one of ours, I greet you here, once more in verse.
But know, no *premiums*, invoke our muses lyre,
No scribblers *we* have paid, to blaze theatric fire;
Nor have we fill'd the papers, with a buskin'd race,
Which ne'er were equal'd yet—before you see a face!
Our humble bard, soars not to classic rhimes,
Nor Greece, nor Athens, weaves into his lines.
The muse, by friendship urg'd, inspires him just to say,
That we are come again to treat you with a play;
That some of your old favourites are here in town,
And some new Candidates we have, who wait your doome
Of such with candour, reason, judge their merit,
They've used no art, nor selfish panegeric:
From *near* and *recent* failures, we know well enough,
Theatric fame is not to be acquir'd by *puff*,
And tho' our faults are great, *we* offer no such stuff.
'Tis true we cannot boast our Theatre is great,
Yet when adorn'd by your presence, 'tis quite compleat.
Our friends above we own are not plac'd tiers on tiers,
Nor have we flying Eagles on our Chandeliers;
Yet hither, heaven be thank'd, no Thunderer comes,
Nor with *glass bottles*, dares break our *kettle drums*.
Deign then, still to protect our modest, little stage,
Where folly feels the lash, but to improve the age,
Where vice is shewn, but to contrast a virtuous deed,
And the sweet flow'r is cull'd, from ev'ry noxious weed.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, A. D. 1794.

UPON the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown, in this State, praying that a Branch of Pawcatuck River may be turned into the great Salt Pond lying principally in that Town.

It is Voted and Resolved, That this Petition be referred to the next Session of this Assembly; that Notice be given to all Persons who have any Objections against the same, in the Newport Newspaper, to appear and shew if any they have, why the Prayer of the said Petition ought not to be granted: And that the Fourth Day of the next Session be appointed to hear the said Petition. A true Copy:

Witness,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

James Caboone
AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, where they have*

FOR SALE,
PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown, Best and common yellow Ochre, Spruce Yellow, Spanish White, Verdegrease, Best Prussian Blue, Indian & Venitian Red, Vermilion, Parent Yellow, Umber, &c.

ALSO,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled, Lamp Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, White Vitriol, Chair Varnish, Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small Assortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make Payment; and those who have Demands against said Estate, are also desired to present their Accounts for Adjustment to the Subscriber—who has for sale, a Variety of hard Ware, consisting of Locks and Hinges of most Kinds; Sadlery, Desk Furniture, Shoemakers Tools, &c. &c. Part of the Deceased's Estate, all or any Part of which may be had upon very reasonable Terms by applying to

J. BOURS, *Executor.*

N. B. At the Sign of the Eagle, a handsome Assortment of Spring Goods, as low as at any Store in Newport.

May 12, 1794.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardiner, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the Subscriber, for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment immediately, to

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, May 12, 1794.

Taken up, at Sea, some Time

in April last, on the North Side of Block-Island, a large Oak Two-Mast Boat:—She has a Tar and Spanish-Brown Bottom.—The Owner may have her, proving Property, and paying Charges, by applying to BENJAMIN LITTLEFIELD, of New-Shoreham.

New-Shoreham, April 17, 1794.

THE Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of Capt. SAMUEL SWEET, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent:—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to either of us in the Town aforesaid, on or before the 7th of October, 1794; being the Time allowed by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SIMEON MARTIN.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make Payment, to

MARGARET COOKE, *Admin't.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, on Friday Morning last, about 7 o'Clock, a Negro Boy, named BRISTOL, near 17 Years of Age; about 5½ Feet high; the upper Part of his Ear grows fast to his Head.—Had on, when he went away, a straw Hat, a dark Sheep's grey Coatee, blue under Jacket, striped Copper coloured Trowsers, Yarn stockings, and Calf Skin Shoes: He carried away several other Articles of Cloathing. He was seen on board Captain Allen's Providence Packet the Morning he went away, and is supposed to have gone towards Providence.—Whoever will take him up, and secure him, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall receive the above Reward. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

Newport, May 12, 1794.

The famous HORSE,

ECLIPSE,

WILL be kept for Covering at Mr. ROBINSON HAZARD's, at South-Kingston, and at the Stable of Capt. PARIS GARDNER, about Half a Mile South of Little Rest.——He is a beautiful dark-brown HORSE, raised in the State of New-York, Three-Quarters English, upwards of Sixteen Hands high, and well proportioned; moves with Elegance and Ease, and is the same Horse that was kept the last Year on Little-Rest Hill, where his Colts are now to be seen, equal to any in New England.——Said Horse will be at the Stable of Mr. HENRY POTTER, every Saturday in the Season, and will be at Hopkinton City the first and third Mondays in May. Those who wish to raise fine HORSES, come and see the Horse and his Colts for yourselves, as they will be more satisfactory than fictitious Pedigrees.—Terms, FOUR DOLLARS the Season—to ensure, as may be agreed upon at the Time.

South Kingstown, May 1, 1794.

Coarse *SALT*,

Suitable for the FISHERY,

FOR SALE, BY

Thomas Howland.

May 4 1794.

Leaumont,

Leader of the BAND, of the NEWPORT THEATRE,

Respectfully informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he proposes to open shortly, a DANCING SCHOOL, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN—his Mode is easy—and will engage to teach the Pupils, who may honor him, in a little Time, to dance gracefully and elegantly.——He also proposes to teach EVERY INSTRUMENT,* and in so short a Time, that the *Learner will be astonished.*

Said LEAUMONT will open, as soon as a sufficient Number offers.—He is to be found at any Hour of the Day, at the THEATRE, or at his present Lodgings at *Mr. Adancourt's Coffee-House.*

Newport, May 1, 1794.

* *Principally the* Piano Forté.

For *SALE*,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

BENJAMIN PABODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24 1794.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Masters of their Business.——Also, an APPRENTICE,—by

CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 14, 1794.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.——Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.——She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

Christop. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON, of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport. September 16, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well-dressed FLAX, for which Cash, and a good Price, will be given.—Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

REUBEN COOK

Hereby informs the Public,

That he has dissolved PARTNERSHIP, with Mr. CLARK COOKE.—and now occupies the House and Shop of Mr. William Tilley, next Door Northward of Mr. Elisha Anthony, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Lyon's,

WHERE he carries on the TAYLOR's Business, as usual.—He Thanks all his former Customers for past Favours, and still would be happy to serve them, and all who would be kind enough to favour him with their Custom.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore, the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Administrators

State of Rhode Island, &c.
December 2, 1793

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1794. [N° 1675.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Mr. BARBER,

The following Speech contains such a strain of cool, but animated reasoning on the best interest of our country, that several of your customers wish it may be more extensively read in this part of the Union.—Your re-publishing it will contribute to that effect.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Dexter's Speech.

On Mr. CLARK's *motion for prohibiting British Commerce.*

MR. DEXTER introduced his observations, by remarking, that he had never risen with so great reluctance, on any former occasion. At so late an hour, when patience seemed exhausted; when reasoning had given place to invective; when to oppose the resolution, was but soliciting reproaches; when the friends of it, confident of a majority, were from all sides of the House, impatiently calling for the question; when the mover of it, heard arguments against it, only that he might treat them with contempt, and their authors with insult, he said it was in vain to ask for an attentive hearing. He should not have risen, but for a remark just fallen from a gentleman from New-Jersey (Mr. Dayton) which had forbidden him to be silent. That gentleman, said Mr. Dexter, has told us, that the present measure, is a stepping-stone to sequestration of British debts. Viewing it, therefore, as the beginning of a system of hostility, which is to be so conducted, as to sacrifice not only our interest and peace, but our national honour, the duty to resist it becomes indispensable. Whatever may be thought of making laws to annihilate the ties of honour, and personal confidence, and to dissolve the moral obligation of contracts—Whatever may be thought of the modern usage of nations, which probably from general consent has become a law, which cannot now be violated without perfidy—Whatever may be thought of the odium it might bring on our national character, and the complete destruction to our credit, at a moment when we shall probably need the utmost extent of it; we have not taken those previous steps, for pacific accommodation, which the custom of nations, and all writers of authority, hold to be first in order, and indispensable. We have not made that demand, for a recompence, which ought to precede every species of reprisal. After the observations, sir, which I made in the beginning of the debate, it will not be thought strange, that I suffer on the present occasion, an unusual conflict of reasoning and of feeling.—I then stated, with the frankness which I felt, and with the zeal which the hazardous crisis of our country inspired, the reasons and passions which kept my mind in a state of vibration. Struggling with indignation at the injustice and folly of Britain, I said we have suffered until confidence is folly—until patience is a crime. Believing that the resolution involved a principle, which might be useful, both for obtaining justice and preserving peace; but that the present shape, rendered it not only useless, but injurious; believing too that it is improper, for this branch of our government to begin a negociation with a foreign nation, and preremptorily dictate the terms of it, I proposed an amendment, which left the principle in all its force, and avoided some of the objections. We have heretofore heard much of a spirit of accommodation; but the friends of this resolution have not discovered it. After wearying themselves in hunting for a reason against the amendment, it was negatived without any. They will agree with us, but it must be precisely on their own terms. This is the language of accommodation—hear and believe whatever we teach; stoop down and bear whatever we impose. Victory is in our own power; a triumph is better than peace. If sir, it be connected with discord and public calamity, the laurel is too withered to excite my envy. If amid the fire which rages, we have not forgotten the cause which produced it, we must remember that the condemnation of our vessels in the West-Indies, in consequence of the orders of the British government of the sixth of November, are the great and immediate cause of complaint. Have we sir, demanded a recompence for this injury, and waited a reasonable time for an answer. So far is this from fact, that we have not taken one step towards this, nor have we even heard from Britain, since it was known there that any condemnations have taken place.

Our last despatches from our minister at London, tell us, that Lord Grenville declared that he presumed no condemnations would take place in consequence of those orders—The words themselves certainly do not justify any.

Have we any right to say that a demand of recompence would be fruitless, when the injuries we complain of, are thus expressly disavowed by the minister? Did we know that a demand would be fruitless, still we ought to make it in conformity to the usage of nations, from a decent respect to their opinion, and to convince them in case of a war that our enemies are altogether the aggressors, and that we have been just and circumspect. We are judging in our own cause, and we ought not to trust ourselves to deviate from established principles, lest prejudice should mislead us. But it is said, that we have negociated in vain, respecting the breaches of the treaty of peace, and that the delays here, are sufficient, to justify immediate war. Do we not know sir, that there are two sides to that negociation? Have not they made demands on us for breaches of the same treaty? The negociation is still pending in the ordinary train. We have never given them our ultimatum on the subjects of it. It is now under the direction of the Executive, which is the constitutional authority. It is not proper for us to assume to put an end to it by an act of legislation. Who sir, that calls himself an American, would dare to pursue a measure which may tarnish our national honor? If any one would take even a doubtful step, "Shame ought to burn his cheek to cinder." To prevent being misunderstood or misrepresented, perhaps I ought to say here, that I by no means deny our right to regulate or prohibit American commerce. I only mean that if the present controversy should end in war, we cannot justify engaging in it without first demanding justice, and if we make this demand with circumstances which forbid success, we do not comply with the spirit of this rule, but evade it. Taking the measure now proposed, would forbid Britain to treat with us on the subject. We know that we should refuse in similar circumstances.—Are we more proud than Britain? Did any nation ever begin negociation with threats? The external forms of regard on such occasions are so excessive, that nothing but custom prevents this appearing ridiculous. Humanity as well as usage requires that every peaceful method should be tried, and that too in the form best calculated to be successful. Faithfulness to our constituents, requires this. Their interest and their wishes are against courting war. But sir, we are told that negociation is pusillanimous. Passion is called American feeling. We hear much about energy, and some seem to think that the occasion calls for insult. Sir, noise and declamation, are very distinct from fortitude and patriotism. The bravest men do not bluster and threaten. Why should it be thought too tame a measure to state the injury, and with manly firmness demand a recompence? The pride, the petulance of Kings, has always submitted to this, but the moderation of a Republic forbids it. More proud than Kings—more insolent than Tyrants—we despise this law of humanity this compact of mankind.—Where is the despot, the ermined monster, who dares to spread desolation and havock without demanding first his right? And where sir, is the difference between not demanding at all, and demanding in such a way as to insure a refusal?— How much justice there is in the charge of pusillanimity, which has been so often and liberally made, I will not undertake to determine. Perhaps he who pursues with decent firmness the steps, which propriety, humanity and general consent have provided, and while he feels the strongest indignation, is too proud to throw dirt or threaten, but places himself in the best posture of defence, lest war should follow unsuccessful negociation, is as truly magnanimous, as he who talks loudly of revenge, avows passion as his principle, calls hard names to produce conciliation, and gives blows to keep peace, who at the same time does every thing to provoke war, and opposes every measure to prepare for it. Lest the difficulties of the present crisis, and the attack on the pride of Britain, by prefacing our demand with a threat, should not be sufficient to prevent a recompence and provoke to war—old causes of controversy are added. The breaches of the treaty of peace, by detaining the posts and negroes, are old subjects of complaint.

Why they are brought forward now, and made an indispensible preliminary of treaty, when Britain is aided by a powerful confederacy, and the world is like tinder, is difficult to conceive, unless we wish to kindle here the flame of war.—Further sir, this throws such an unequal burthen on our Merchants, as amounts to oppression.—They have already suffered extremely from British and other depredations. They bear the principal burthens in raising our Revenue. It is right to add to all this, and forbid many of them to exercise that business, by which they get their bread, until Britain shall not only make compensation for their recent injuries; but also settle all the old matters of difference precisely on our own terms? We are connecting matters which our interest requires should be separate. Britain, following our own example here, will say that by the treaty, all British debts were to be paid; but the State laws, and the Courts of Virginia have prevented this. They will offer to set off these against the injuries suffered by our merchants, and perhaps the balance will be against us. Will this be protection to the sufferers? Yet if we connect these claims together we cannot object to their doing the same. It is throwing on the merchants all the political evils and burthens of America. Yet we who oppose this measure, have been charged with wanting feeling for their suffering. Provoking an unnecessary war will sacrifice all their property now abroad, and deprive them of all hope of recompence, for that which has been already condemned. Going to war is surely no way to induce Britain to make compensation; and it is as certain that this Country will be under no obligation to do so, if war shall be the issue. This Country is bound to indemnify them only when we refuse to obtain satisfaction from Britain, or to avenge their wrongs. What inconvenience should we experience from the delay occasioned by the usual forms of seeking redress? Can Britain run away, like a private malefactor, so that we cannot catch her to punish her? We should at least, be better prepared for war. If the reasons for it are strong, they will not suffer by our taking time to examine them. Are we afraid that passion will cool, which we hear avowed as the principle which governs, and ought to govern our counsels? Or are we apprehensive that passion on this occasion is popular? I suspect this last idea, has no small influence. We ought to judge that nothing will be popular which is not right. I have more respect for my constituents than to believe that they will run mad, and then become so myself to please them. That I should continue in this seat, is of very small importance to me, and of none to the public; But it is of infinite moment to preserve our peace and national honor. The path of rectitude is the way to honor. The man who walks in it without deviating, will generally meet the public approbation. But if he should fail in this, his own feelings will reward him.

I respect the manly republicanism of America too much, to believe that the popular water-gruel, the milk for sucklings, with which some men strive to gain his favor, can either please his appetite or invigorate his system. There are discontented men in all countries; perhaps our own has fewer than any other. They hollow loud and often, and we are therefore led to think they are numerous. A tumultuous minority thus often imposes measures on a peaceful majority, against the first principle of Republicanism. The voice of the people is not for war, unless necessary for our safety and honours—Many in this City may wish for it; but the majority through the Union are desirous of peace. Though they will encounter war bravely, if it shall overtake them, they are against running to meet it.

I will not detain the committee with stating the inconveniences we subject ourselves to, the difficulty of obtaining supplies from other countries during the convulsions of Europe, the loss of our articles of export, perishing on our hands from a retaliatory prohibition by Britain, the impossibility of executing such a law, or the encouraging of frauds to the ruin of the merchant of honor.—These have already been the subjects of observation.—The strong objection which arises from our constitution, I cannot omit. In the distribution of power to the several departments of government, the right of making treaties is given to the Executive. Of course the preparatory negociation must belong to them as an incident of the authority. But we are now commencing a negociation ourselves, and prescribing terms of a treaty. It is urged that this cannot bind the Executive.—They may make a different treaty, but our prohibition will be still in force. Do we intend to say then, that we will forbid our Citizens from Commerce with Britain even after the Executive, the only constitutional power, shall have settled all matters of difference, unless they will suffer us to dictate the mode in which they shall exercise their authority? This looks to me very much like usurpation, by whatever name we may chuse to call it.

It has been said, by a zealous friend of the measure, that a treaty would be the supreme law of the land, by virtue of the constitution, and therefore would repeal this law. Perhaps it may in future be thought convenient to retract that doctrine. If it be true, it is idle to make the law. But, sir, I doubt the truth of it. It appears strange to say, that an act, in its nature legislative, and such we are told this is, can be abrogated by an executive act. I know of nothing but the legislature, which can repeal a law. It belongs either to legislative or executive power. If the former, the legislative only, can abrogate it! if the latter, we ought not to meddle with it. We may as well carry through the negociation, as begin it, and prescribe the terms of it. If the constitution had given us this power, we could not exercise it, from our numbers, and mode of doing business. It will not be denied, that the Executive have a right to appoint and instruct a negociator, as to the terms of settlement. Have we the same right—or even can we instruct him when they shall appoint? Suppose him thus doubly instructed by the Executive having constitutional authority, and by us who cannot tell from whence we derive the power, and the instructions contradict each other; whom is the Negociator to obey? None will say that the power of the Executive is not paramount to all others as to treaties, and all foreign negociations. Are we to make a law then which may be violated with impunity; nay more, with propriety? I wish sir, that gentlemen, who so often tremble for the sanctuary of Republicanism, and deprecate usurpation of power, would apply these excellent feelings to this subject. We have been often told that something must be done, and that if we object to this measure we ought to show a better as a substitute. I have never thought this a difficult task; I will now state the outlines of what ought to be done. By a peculiarity in our constitution, negociation with foreign nations is altogether an Executive duty; but to declare war, is with the Legislature. In governments where the powers of negociation and of war are in the same hands, the same officer can demand a recompence for an injury, propose his ultimatum, and declare war if it be rejected; but our Executive may be embarrassed in pursuing a demand of compensation to the last extremity, lest he should pledge the honor of the nation to war against the will of the legislature, who alone can make war. We ought therefore to pass a resolution requesting the President to pursue with energy a demand for recompence according to the custom of nations, and pledging ourselves to support him if the event should prove unsuccessful; and in the mean time we ought to prepare for war. I can see nothing further which is legislative in its nature, or committed to our care by the constitution; until it shall appear that the negociation has failed of success. Then sir, it will be time enough to prohibit commercial intercourse, or declare war, or take any other measures to avenge our wrongs, and vindicate the honor of our country. If we are to engage in war, sir, I presume we must have some money to carry it on, unless in this instance also we are an exception from general rules. The measure now contemplated must now almost annihilate our imports, and we have not looked round for a substitute. We have heard of a land tax, but there are many objections to it. On the eve of war public credit is doubly important. Having lost our former resources, we must provide new funds for the punctual payment of the interest of the public debt, the expences of government, and the innumerable expences of war. We must not only suffer heavy taxes and burthens, but also an enormous increase of our debt. As I am not *guilty* of being a creditor of the union, perhaps I may be heard patiently

on this subject. It has been often said here, that the public debt has enslaved our country, yet now we are urged to encrease it beyond all calculation, without taking the usual measures for pacific accommodation.

Though I have labboured in vain to understand how the public debt is an engine of slavery, and have sincerely thought our country a perfect model of civil freedom, yet I hope this argument will have some weight with those, who see that we are slaves and that the public debt has riveted our fetters. Here give me leave to answer an argument which has been repeatedly prest, and with apparent success. It is not denied that the first regular step is to demand a recompence for an injury; but it is said that Britain regards no laws of nations in her conduct to us, and therefore we are not bound to observe them towards her. I presume by this is not meant, that we ought to do wrong, because Britain has done wrong, but that it becomes right for us to disregard those laws which she violates; let us examine this. The laws and usages of nations have prescribed certain modes of demanding redress of a nation for an injury; these of necessity can only be applicable to an injured nation, for no other can need redress. Can it then be true that the moment a nation is injured, and thereby is placed in the situation for which, and for which alone the rule was made, the rule ceases to be obligatory? A nation cannot be injured unless the laws of nations with respect to her have been violated. According to this argument a very solemn rule of conduct has been established which is never to be complied with not by a nation which has not received an injury, because there is nothing to redress; and not by a nation which has been injured, because with respect to her the laws of nations have been violated by the aggressing nation, and this dispenses with the rule. This answer to an argument so much relied on is to my mind perfectly satisfactory. I call on the gentlemen to shew it to be a fallacy.—Our situation, sir, is not new, though our conduct may be so. We have seen Holland when neutral in former wars, suffering similar injuries; they did not pursue such measures as we contemplate, though better prepared for war: Neither their interest or their honor suffered by their moderation. The present neutral powers of Europe are fellow-sufferers with us; yet we do not hear of similar impetuosity of resentment. In all wars neutral nations are abused, in proportion as the powers at war are strong, and the neutrality weak. A stronger combination than the present perhaps never existed in Europe; and a neutrality can seldom be weaker. The principles of the present war are also peculiar; it is a desperate struggle for existence. The unusual circumstances of it have compelled the French with whom we are in friendship, not only to disregard our rights as a neutral nation, but to violate their treaty with us, though we have proceeded so far in friendship to them as to hazard our peace. Our merchants suffer severely from that nation; yet we are told that imperious necessity from peculiar circumstances is an excuse. I say not these things to criminate that nation; they have been civil enough to apologize, and promise recompence; but we have not received even good manners from their enemies. The public mind appears to have suffered little irritation from this cause, and it is far from my wish to excite any. My motive is only to shew that this acquiescence in their apology proves our opinion, that the present war is peculiar in its nature. Tho' we owe nothing but indignation to Britain, yet we owe prudence, to our country and respect to ourselves. The present moment is infinitely valuable, and ought not to be trifled with. The present situation and disposition of Britain almost ensure us honorable peace, unless we provoke war. We have strong evidence that war with this country is against both their interest and their wishes. Though the measure under consideration is not in itself hostility, and violates no law of nations, were we to stop here; yet a little reflection must convince us that it tends to war. It is placing our negociation for recompence from Britain on so new, and to them so humiliating a footing, that their pride must revolt; thus national honor must forbid a compliance. They will say to our negociator, no nation ever addressed another in this way.—Suppose we have injured you; it is not possible, for us to treat with you respecting retribution on these terms: It is not an offer of peaceful accommodation, but an affront, a challenge. This refusal to treat, which the mode of making the demand renders certain, will then be urged as a refusal to make us a recompence; and war becomes inevitable.

Why sir, should we be thus ingenious to avoid peace, and rush hastily into the tragedy of Europe? At such a moment we ought to pause, and inquire what we can gain by war. We now possess every blessing, for which other nations contend; we may lose, but cannot gain by confusion. The price of our present political happiness was not small; we are now eating the fruit of that tree which was watered with the blood of our fathers; yet we suffer the canker-worm of jealousy to feed on its foliage, the whirlwind of discord threatens to root it up forever. What attractions do we find in the desolation, the misery, the crimes of Europe? Their very virtues are shaded with horror; their rulers are the scourges of mankind; their business is oppression; their sport is violation; they trade in blood; the priests of *Moloch* offer daily Hecatombs of innocent victims; they fatten on human sacrifices; our former friends are insane; or, rather their patriotism borders on phrenzy; Europe is at war with all the feelings of nature; they blaspheme her rights; they laugh at her agonies. Can it be necessary, sir, to describe the happiness of our own country, to shew the contrast? We are so familiar with public blessings, that we have almost forgotten their value. The voice of oppression is not heard. Our habitations are the dwellings of virtue and domestic happiness. The laws of morality and of our country are revered. We prophane not the altars of religion. We have realized the golden age of fable. We have practised republican visions.—In this moment of danger our minds should swell to the magnitude of the occasion. We ought to brave every danger to defend these inestimable advantages; but if we want prudence, we shall appear to want every virtue. I have now done with the question. The measure appears to me to threaten great mischief to our country. If this shall be realized, though I shall share in the common calamity, a review of my conduct will not upbraid me. We may look back sir, across a deluge of misery which may overwhelm the country, to the happy shore of peace, which, perhaps, we now imprudently abandon. We may recall this moment as that in which we hoisted the floodgate of destruction. On such a retrospect our countrymen may say, you were the authors of these calamities, and you are responsible.

DEPARTMENT OF PARIS,

30th Pluviose.—Feb. 18.

WE are in the utmost astonishment at the news which we frequently find in the English newspapers, in the pay of government. Simon who had been employed in the care of young Capet, amused the municipality the other day, by reading an account to them of his arrival in London, though in fact he has not been out of Paris, and is at this present moment in a state of requisition, to make shoes for the soldiers.

MADRID, Jan. 29.

On the 1st of next month notes will be put in circulation to the amount of 17,000,000 piastres.

LONDON, March 7.

Mr. Pitt's declaration, that the taxes were such as would not be severely felt, bears some resemblance to the consolation of an Irish executioner, who assured a poor fellow, when he was on the point of turning off, that if he would suffer him to put the halter round his neck *peaceably*, hanging would not hurt him.

March 11. At Vienna, every coffee house and tavern-keeper is obliged to give up one of the waiters; the same is done by every publican. All are obliged to enter into military service, and their places are to be supplied with women.

On Tuesday se'nnight, five Roman Catholic Clergymen were admitted to Degrees in the University of Dublin, being the first Gentlemen, avowedly of that religious persuasion, ever admitted.

Mr. Warburton, late one of the Exons, belonging to his Majesty's Yeoman of the Guard at St. James's, is among the few English, who were guillotined for sedition by the National Convention Committee at Lyons, in December last.

GENOA.

This small republic has evinced the noblest degree of spirit, in its determination to preserve a strict neutrality during the present war. It has acknowedged the French Republic, and has appointed M. Barthelima Brocardo, Ambassador thereto. The combined fleet from Toulon, after the evacuation of that city, blockaded Genoa; but such was the dissatisfaction of the British Parliament at the measure, that the Ministry were necessitated to order Lord Hood to raise the blockade—which was done.

BALTIMORE, May 12.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here, the brig Lucy, Henry Saunders, master, from Salem. On Sunday the 4th inst. in lat. 39. N. long. 73. was boarded by a privateer schooner, called the Experiment, one Hammond, commander, from Bermuda, pierced for 14 guns, but mounting only 6 four pounders—he detained Capt. Saunders near three hours, said he had orders to cruize off our coast, and that he had taken one ship, and a schooner loaded with flour, and sent them to Bermuda; and that he had orders to take all vessels bound to, or from any French port.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

In the Courier, a London paper of the 15th of March, there is the following list of packets which have sailed from Falmouth three times, and have been obliged to put back again with the mails on board, viz. two for Lisbon two for Corrunna, two for New York and Halifax, and one with the mails for Jamaica and the Leeward Islands. The cause of this delay we understand to be, that the channel is full of French privateers.

Yesterday a motion was made by Mr. Blount, and laid on the table, in substance as follows:

That all intercourse be stopped, between the United States and the British West-India islands, Nova-Scotia, and Canada, till compensation be made for the late depredations on our commerce.

Capt. Norquest informs, That two American vessels from Bourdeax were carried into Cadiz and condemned, for having French property. Before Captain Norquest arrived at Cadiz he was at Algiers, where he witnessed the treatment of the American captives. By the humanity of Mr. Scheldebrand, the Swedish Consul, two of our brethern were relieved, one he took to superintend his garden, and the other, for whom he paid 4000 dollars, he sent to Leghorn as master of a vessel.

Capt. Norquest also speaks highly of the attention of the Swedish Consul to the American captives in general.

London papers of the 19th of March, contain letters from Lord Hood, Capts. Linzee and Young, and General Dundas, which give an account of the operations of the British fleet and army at Corsica; from which it appears that on the 19th of Feb. the English took possession of the empty town of St. Florenzo—the whole of the garrison having gone off two days before towards Bastia.—Lord Hood had in his division of the fleet, 2200 of the Toulonese. The fleet suffered much from several storms on its way from the Islands of Hieres; and in attacking the Tower in Mortella Bay, the Juno and Fortitude, suffered greatly from the red-hot shot of the French—and made no impression on the Tower after two hours and an half cannonading it—at length, some hot shot from the ships, setting fire to the bass junk which defended the works, they surrendered.—There were 33 men in the Tower, only two of which were wounded, and those mortally.

The *Fortitude* had her mainmast much wounded, many of her shrouds cut away, three of her lower deck guns dismounted, several hot shot in her hull; a great many men blown up by the explosion of powder in a box, struck by an hot shot, she was on fire by another hot shot lodged in her side—the fire was however extinguished, without material damage—besides which, she had 6 men killed and 56 wounded.—The land forces it appears suffered greatly but no details appear—the operations have so far succeeded that according to General Dundas's letter, "they have secured the possession of Mortella Bay."

Says a correspondent,

What is become of our boasted superiority over the British nation, created, by the *dependance* of their islands on us for supplies;—What is become of all our vapouring and threatening? How are we to starve the islands by withholding our provisions, if high prices in the West Indies, the inconvenience of an embargo, or the *wants of an* Ally compel us to take it off, at the time when it began to operate? Will not the same circumstances always occasion a revocation of every future embargo? Shall we not be laughed at for want of firmness and stability? Does not our conduct resemble that of a weak hearted father taking off a blister from his sick child, the moment it begins to smart, though necessary for his recovery?

The committee appointed to bring in a bill, pursuant to the report of the committee of the whole on the ways and means, brought in a report this day, the same was twice read—amended in committee of the whole—reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow.

The bill providing for the interest due on the state balances, as reported by the Commissioners for settling the accounts between the United and Individual states, was read the third time in the House of Representatives and passed this day.

NEW-YORK, May 13.

At a special Meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce May 9, 1794.

THE committee of this corporation, appointed to frame resolutions, expressive of their sense of the great attention and regard evidenced by the Executive of the United States, to the mercantile interest thereof; and particularly in the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary, to the Court of Britain; report the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That a principal excellence of republican government, is their superior tendency to preserve peace and harmony with all mankind.

2d. Resolved, That this Corporation can discover neither policy, nor justice in commencing hostilities against any nation before the *means* of negociation have been exerted to prevent them.

3d. Resolved, That in the present crisis, we consider the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary, to the Court of Great Britain as one among the most powerful of those means, having an equal view to the *Peace, Interest* and *Dignity* of the *Republic*.

4th. Resolved, That the talents and integrity of the character selected for this important mission, have inspired his countrymen with confidence, and will, as we believe, have a happy effect in bringing to a favorable issue, the object of his negociations.

5th. Resolved, That if nevertheless, this embassy should fail to preserve to us the blessings of peace, yet we persuade ourselves it *cannot fail* to convince all nations of our justice and moderation; to unite our own sentiments and efforts, and render an appeal to arms, more honorable to us, and more formidable to our enemies.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BLAGGE, Chairman.

The preceding resolutions being unanimously approved of, it was ordered that the same be published as the sense of this corporation.

COMFORT SANDS, President.

A true extract from the Minutes,
Wm. LAIGHT, Secretary.

NEW-HAVEN, May 21.

Friday last, the consideration of the bill, to repeal an act, entitled, "An act establishing funds for the support of public worship and schools in this state," was largely discussed in the house of representatives; much was said on both sides the question, the debate lasted great part of the day, when the vote was taken, there appeared a very great majority for the repeal of the act.

HARTFORD, May 19.

The General Assembly have passed an Act ratifying and adopting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law, or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

NEWBURY-PORT, May 17.

Yesterday arrived the ship Mary, Capt. Sweat, in 49 days from Oporto, by whom we learn, That an action had happened near the mouth of the Streights, between a Danish frigate and four Algerine cruisers, in which three of those pirates sunk, the other escaped: That the government of Portugal were resolved never to comply with the terms of peace prescribed by the Dey of Algiers, as less money than he demands, would support a fleet sufficient effectually to restrain them from any further depredations. That it was reported, the Portuguese had invited America and Hamburgh to join them in equipping a fleet for repelling and chastising those lawless desperadoes.

SALEM, May 20.

Capt. Benjamin Orne, of the brig Eliza, arrived here last week from Aux-Cayes, which he left the 11th of April, in a state of famine and despondency. There was then no such vessel there, as is reported to have sailed the 21st, and to have brought an account of the capture of the place, and Polverell had been gone from there some time before Capt. Orne sailed.

We hear that a West India Judge, on a late condemnation, observed to the captors, "You give me but 25 guineas for condemning this brig, when but yesterday I received 40 odd, for the condemnation of a schooner.

BOSTON, May 17.

The vigilance of the Post-Master-General has succeeded in detecting the villain who has so frequently of late robbed the Mail of the United States. He proves to be one of the clerks employed at the Post Office, at New-York; and one who had art sufficient to pass unsuspected. Growing bold in his depredations, from a frequent repetition of them, he furnished the means of his own detection; and is committed to gaol. We have not learnt the sum he has purloined; but 2100 dollars were found in his trunk.

Arrived the 14th inst. the brig Esther, Robert Wills, master, from Bristol; 11th May, spoke the British ship Sabey of 20 guns, from St. Kitts, bound to Halifax, sailed from St. Kitts 31st March; the Capt. of which informed, that the British had taken Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, and in short, all the French Islands in the West Indies; the La Blanche of 44 guns, sailed in company with the Sabey, but parted off Cape Henry, to cruise for the frigate off Virginia.

THEATRE.

May 19. Wednesday Evening last was devoted by Mr. Powell to the Relief, of our suffering Brethren in Algiers. The sum raised on this occasion was 900 Dollars.

May 22. Arrived yesterday afternoon, brig Betsy, Capt. Field, in 12 days from Baltimore—On the 14th, spoke Capt. BARNEY, in a schooner, from Jamaica, 15 days out, who informed him, that his vessel had been condemned, and that they were continuing to condemn American vessels as usual.

NEWPORT, May 27.

With Pleasure we observe the Sons of the Buskin stepping forward in the great Cause—the Cause of Humanity!—The happy Choice of the Pieces, on this Occasion, ensures us of the Desire of the Manager to gratify our Expectations; and we have Liberty to affirm, the Dresses and Scenery, getting ready for this Occasion, by far surpass any yet exhibited on this Theatre.

Last Friday the Artillery Company of this Town assembled at Four o'Clock, P. M. upon the Parade, from whence they proceeded to Fort-Washington, and, under the Direction of the Engineer, mounted the First Cannon which has been mounted in this State, upon the new Construction.——After which they performed a Number of Manœuvres and Firings much to their Honour, and the Satisfaction of a great Number of the Citizens of the Town, who were present.——Besides the uncommon Elevation of the Cannon, upon this new Construction of their Carriages, those at this Fort are to be raised upon a Platform of Four Feet in Height; and will play over a Parapet of Five Feet in Height.——The Object of the Engineer, in increasing the Height of the Fortifications, is, that Balls fired over them shall also go over the Town, and to add to the Difficulty of a Storm.

The Cannon, which was mounted on Friday, carries a Ball of 24 lbs. Weight, works with great Ease—and fully answers the Expectations of the Engineer.

After she was completely mounted, she was ordered to be discharged, which with the Cheers of the Citizens, and Firings of the Company, closed the Afternoon.—— It is with Pleasure we add, that, amidst the Numbers and Ardour of People present, not the least Accident happened to allay their Happiness, or impede the Works.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised to contract for a Supply of Cannon, Balls, Shells, &c. for the Fortifications, and Ships of War; and for a Supply of live Oak, and red Cedar Timber.

Extract of a Letter from the Mate of a Vessel at Havre-de-Grace, to his Friend in this Town, dated March 20, 1794.

"Yesterday was brought in here a Brig from England, the Captain of which informs, that a Revolution is daily expected in that Kingdom.—Americans bound to any other Port are brought in here by the Frigates, the Channel being full of them, upwards of 50 Sail are now in this Harbour; some having been brought in, and others detained by the Embargo.——Last Week arrived in this Town the first Division of Troops from the South of France where their Enemies are entirely defeated, and the Troops all returning.——In this Place, there are Seven new Frigates, just launched, several Bomb-Ships, and 90 Transports, fitting to sail in 15 Days, supposed for England.——It is said 50,000 Troops are to embark from this Port, and a treble Number at Brest, &c.—— The Armies in France are well supplied, but the Inhabitants are much in want, Provisions being at a very high Price—but upon the whole, the Affairs of France go on very prosperously."

Letters from Philadelphia mention, that Congress will probably rise about the 1st of June.

MARRIED]—At the Friends' Meeting-House, in Portsmouth, on the 14th Instant, Mr. BENJAMIN MOTT, to Miss SARAH CHACE, eldest Daughter of Mr. Holder Chace, of that Town.—A young Lady whose acknowledged Merit is a pleasing Presage of their future Felicity.

—At Providence, Mr. STEPHEN TILLINGHAST, Merchant, to Miss THEODOSIA FOSTER, Daughter of Theodore Foster, Esq.

—At Nantucket, Mr. STEPHEN REMSON, of this Town, to Miss SALLY BENNETT.

DIED]—At Boston, Mrs. JANE MECOM, Widow, the only Sister of the late Dr. Franklin, in the 83d Year of her Age.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. BARBER,

AS a Citizen of this State, and as a Freeman of the same, I presume I have a right to express my sentiments respecting every transaction that takes place, either by the Legislature of this State, or the Laws established by Congress; provided they are marked with decency, and do not excite rebellion.

To raise a party—or to endeavour to excite tumult and insurrection, or to controul Congress in their proceedings, is not my intention; but to awaken the slumbering minds of the Citizens of this State is the object. The pusillanimous heart is ever trembling with fear, but the heroic, governed by reason, surmounts all the difficulties and vicissitudes of life.—Reason, the grand luminary of human nature, points the road to obtain redress, when an injury is offered, but when it is chained down, what strength or power has it to predominate. Is it not essential to the salvation of a nation to maintain its sovereignty and independency; but does not Dorchester's speech to his children, the Indians, carry the idea of a premeditated design by the Court of Great-Britain against America, and deny your being a free and independent nation, and does not all the privateers and armed vessels of Great-Britain, pursue the road to disturb the tranquility, and the ease which America has heretofore enjoyed, until the restless Tyrants of Europe, greedy and avaricious of power, declared war against all LIBERTY and EQUALITY.—Will you be dupes to such haughtiness, and forfeit your claim to Liberty? Will you permit insult upon injury? Will not you maintain the honour due to your flag? Will you not assert the right the Constitution claims, and whose pillars are laid in blood, and which you have sworn to protect and defend with your lives.

Congress lies slumbering upon the downy pillow of ease, and feels the repose of a god; tranquil in outward deportment, cautious in their proceedings, wise in their laws, just in their decisions, and a unanimity reigns triumphant in the breasts of all the members.—This is the character given them by a few aristocratic persons, in order to blind the perception of the people. A vile device, a reptile meanness, a corrupted sentiment, which demonstrates the blackness of their intention, and proves the source of all misery, confusion and dire disorder.—Have not the people a right to express their approbation or disapprobation of the proceedings of Congress—— "The citizen shall obey the magistrate, the magistrate "the people, and the people justice—where the country "shall insure the welfare of every individual, and where "every individual shall enjoy with conscious pride the "prosperity and glory of his country—where every soul "shall become enlarged by the continual communica-"tion of Republican sentiments, and by the desire of "meriting the esteem of a great people." The embargo one moment is laid for thirty days, and before it has expired a memorial is laid on the table to discontinue it. Is not this puerile? Is there stability in Congress? Are they entitled to confidence? Insult upon insult has been offered to us as a nation—Our national honour has been treated with sovereign contempt—Our citizens robbed and stripped of their property; and to crown their hellish barbarity have confined many of them on board of prison ships without sustenance. Is this the respect due to a neutral nation? Is this the honour we claim?—— And will Congress with a confidence becoming that sagacious body, say, that it is right, and that we ought to feed those who plunder us of our most sacred and valuable property, which we have earned by the sweat of the brow. A war is what I want not; but when I behold all national justice, honour and respect, trampled under foot, I wish to see the hautiness of that nation that dare provoke us, to feel the weight of a tremendous arm of justice—I hope, and earnestly wish, as a Citizen of this State, that a Town-Meeting be called, and that we pursue the conduct of the other States, by enjoining upon our Representatives and Senators to continue the Embargo, and no longer gratify the avaricious appetites of certain individuals, who look for riches, who lurk for money, and who seek for gold.

ARISTOPHANES.

To the MANAGERS *of the* THEATRE *at* NEWPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR Benevolence is nobly displayed in selecting a Night for the Benefit of the American Citizens at Algiers—The Inhabitants of Newport will, without doubt, be equally ready to unite with you, in affording them a temporary Relief, as in weeping over their Miseries—they have ever been foremost in the Pursuit of Liberty, and will appear equally conspicuous in the exalted Offices of Humanity.

It is proposed to you, Gentlemen, that the Price of Tickets, *for that Night only*, be, for Front and Stage Boxes, 7/6.—Side Boxes, 6/.—Pit, 4/6—and, Gallery, 2/3.

P.

Stephen Deblois

Informs his Customers,

He has just imported a General Assortment of

European GOODS,

Particularly in the HARD-WARE Branches, and will supply them on the lowest Terms.

Newport, May 26, 1794.

A Four-Wheel CHAISE,

FOR One or Two Horses, and a steady CHAISE-HORSE, for Sale.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 26, 1794.

Fresh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, by

Philip Robinson,

At his Shop, in Thames-street.

THOSE who are desirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well-chosen GOODS, are desired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

ALSO,

An elegant Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, just come to Hand.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

For SALE by

Gibbs & Channing,

A CONSIGNMENT of Calicoes and Chintzes, of the newest and most elegant Patterns, and low priced Irish Linens by the Piece or Package.—Also, English Sail Cloth of the first Fabric from No. 1 to No. 8.

Newport, May 20th, 1794.

Coarse *SALT,*

Suitable for the FISHERY,

FOR SALE, BY

Thomas Howland.

May 4, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

For the Benefit of the UNFORTUNATE AMERICANS, now held in Bondage, in ALGIERS.

[*BY AUTHORITY.*]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

On THURSDAY EVENING, May 29, 1794,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A TRAGEDY, never performed here.——Called,

BARBAROSSA,

TYRANT OF ALGIERS.

BARBAROSSA, (*The Tyrant*)	Mr. KENNA,
ACHMET, (*Son to the Queen*)	Mr. HARPER,
OTHMAN,	Mr. ADAMS,
ALADIN,	Mr. WATTS,
SADI,	Mr. REDFIELD,
SLAVE,	Mr. SOLOMON.
ZAPHIRA, (*A Captive Queen*)	Mrs. METCHLER,
IRENE, (*Daughter to Barbarossa*)	Miss SMITH,
SLAVE,	Mrs. WATTS.

GUARDS, ATTENDANTS, EXECUTIONER, OFFICER, &c.

The Dresses, Scenery, and other Decorations, entirely New.

End of the Tragedy, a SONG—by Miss BROWN, (*Being her First Appearance on this Stage.*)

To which will be added,

A Musical ENTERTAINMENT.——Called,

THOMAS and *SALLY*;

OR,

The SAILOR's RETURN.

THOMAS,	Mr. HARPER,
SQUIRE,	Mr. SOLOMON,
SAILORS,	Messrs. KENNA & WATTS,
HUNTSMEN,	Messrs. REDFIELD & ADAMS,
SALLY,	Mrs. METCHLER,
DORCAS,	Mrs. SOLOMON.

In ACT Second, a View of the SEA, with a Boat from which the Sailors are seen landing.

The Whole to conclude with a HORNPIPE, by Miss SMITH.

☞ Mr. HARPER respectfully informs the Public, that he has spared neither Pains nor Expence, to render the above Pieces worthy their Patronage and Attention.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half past Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

Christopr. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,

RUSSIA DUCK,

RAVENS DUCK,

SWEDISH BAR-IRON,

of the first Quality.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make Payment; and those who have Demands against said Estate, are also desired to present their Accounts for Adjustment to the Subscriber—who has for Sale, a Variety of hard Ware, consisting of Locks and Hinges of most Kinds; Sadlery, Desk Furniture, Shoemakers Tools, &c. &c. Part of the Deceased's Estate, all or any Part of which may be had upon very reasonable Terms by applying to

J. BOURS, *Executor.*

N. B. At the Sign of the Eagle, a handsome Assortment of Spring Goods, as low as at any Store in Newport.

May 12, 1794.

FLAX.

WANTED,

For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*

A QUANTITY of long, well-dressed FLAX, for which Cash, and a good Price, will be given.——Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Masters of their Business.——Also, an APPRENTICE,—by

CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 14, 1794.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to inſert the following Extract from a Maſſachuſetts Magazine in your Paper, and you will oblige

A CUSTOMER.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

CURS'D be the man, whoſe heart, unmov'd, can hear
Vile inſult ſneaking in the treacherous ſmear;
Wretches deſcanting with malicious mind
The venial errors natural to mankind;
With greedy thirſt th' injurious tale devour,
And vent the lye appointed for the hour.
But doubly curs'd, who hears with patient ſoul
The ſtrains of calumny and ſlander roll.
Haſte, gen'rous rage! with manly zeal defend
The inſulted virtue of an abſent friend:
Full to their teeth, diſcharge the avenging flame,
Reſound his goodneſs—and enlarge his fame;
Him from the frown of ſcorn, indignant free:
The ſtroke which wounds thy friend—is aim'd at thee.
This ſtrong exertion—this expanded fire
Friendſhip demands, and *Friendſhip* will inſpire;
E'en kindling nature would impatient ſpring,
To ſhield a ſtranger from the viper's ſting.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel, Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Caſe or Gallon, Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, and Cordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, and well found.

Alſo, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town,—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.—One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.—This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

To be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 21ſt of the 6th Month next, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes,

TWO Lots of LAND, on the Point, with a large Dwelling Houſe and Store thereon, late the Property of SIMEON POTTER, of Swanzey.—Conditions to be made known at the Place and Time of Sale, if not diſpoſed of before.—For further Particulars, inquire of

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, the 17th of 5th Month, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, two Story high, having two Rooms on a Floor; and a LOT, ſituated and fronting Farewell-ſtreet, two Doors North from the State-Houſe.—Likewiſe, a SHOP and LOT, on the Long-Wharf, two Doors below NATHAN BEBEE's.—Any Perſon who wiſhes to purchaſe, may apply to the Subſcriber.—Alſo, has for Sale, an elegant NEW CHAISE and HARNESS compleat, which he will diſpoſe of cheap for the Caſh.

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOSEPH FREEBORN, late of Newport, Tanner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being a further Time allowed by Council for that Purpoſe.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
JOHN STEVENS.

And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH FREEBORN, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, April 7, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.

The HORSE, called the *RANGER,*

WILL be kept for Covering this Seaſon, at Middletown, by the Subſcriber.—He is 15 Hands and 3 Inches high, a beautiful light dapple gray—his natural Carriage and Gait is equal to any Horſe that can be produced; his Shape no Perſon can find Fault with, or tell where to amend them in any one Point; he is Three Quarters Blooded, and was bred in New-York State, and ſired by a Horſe that was got by the Old Ranger, which was imported, and came of a full-blooded Mare.——The Terms for Covering are *Twenty Shillings*, for a warranted Colt; *Fifteen Shillings* for the Seaſon, or *Nine Shillings* for a ſingle Leap.

JOHN ALLEN.

Middletown, May 12, 1794.

The famous HORSE, ECLIPSE,

WILL be kept for Covering at Mr. ROBINSON HAZARD's, at South-Kingſton, and at the Stable of Capt. PARIS GARDNER, about Half a Mile South of Little-Reſt.——He is a beautiful dark brown HORSE, raiſed in the State of New-York, Three-Quarters Engliſh, upwards of Sixteen Hands high, and well proportioned; moves with Elegance and Eaſe, and is the ſame Horſe that was kept the laſt Year on Little-Reſt Hill, where his Colts are now to be ſeen, equal to any in New England.—— Said Horſe will be at the Stable of Mr. HENRY POTTER, every Saturday in the Seaſon, and will be at Hopkinton City the firſt and third Mondays in May. Thoſe who wiſh to raiſe fine HORSES, come and ſee the Horſe and his Colts for yourſelves, as they will be more ſatisfactory than fictitious Pedigrees.—Terms, FOUR DOLLARS the Seaſon—to enſure, as may be agreed upon at the Time.

South Kingſtown, May 1, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers;—who once more requeſt all Perſons, having Accounts open with ſaid HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to his Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subſcribers, Executors of his laſt will and Teſtament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24 1794

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Seſſion, A. D. 1794.

UPON the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Charleſtown, in this State, praying that a Branch of Pawcatuck River may be turned into the great Salt Pond lying principally in that Town.

It is Voted and Reſolved, That this Petition be referred to the next Seſſion of this Aſſembly; that Notice be given to all Perſons who have any Objections againſt the ſame, in the Newport Newſpaper, to appear and ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the Prayer of the ſaid Petition ought not to be granted: And that the Fourth Day of the next Seſſion be appointed to hear the ſaid Petition. A true Copy:

Witneſs,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

Taken up, at Sea, ſome Time

in April laſt, on the North Side of Block-Iſland, a large Oak Two-Maſt Boat:—She has a Tar and Spaniſh-Brown Bottom.——The Owner may have her, proving Property, and paying Charges, by applying to BENJAMIN LITTLEFIELD, of New-Shoreham.

New-Shoreham April 17, 1794

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardiner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to the Subſcriber, for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment immediately, to

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, May 12, 1794.

THE Subſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of Capt. SAMUEL SWEET, late of ſaid Newport, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent:—Notice is hereby given, to all Perſons who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims to either of us in the Town aforeſaid, on or before the 7th of October, 1794; being the Time allowed by ſaid Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SIMEON MARTIN.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate aboveſaid, are requeſted to make Payment, to

MARGARET COOKE, *Adminſt.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, from the Subſcriber, on Friday Morning laſt, about 7 o'Clock, a Negro Boy, named BRISTOL, near 17 Years of Age; about 5¼ Feet high; the upper Part of his Ear grows faſt to his Head.——Had on, when he went away, a ſtraw Hat, a dark Sheep's grey Coatee, blue under Jacket, ſtriped Copper coloured Trowſers, Yarn Stockings, and Calf Skin Shoes: He carried away ſeveral other Articles of Cloathing. He was ſeen on board Captain Allen's Providence Packet the Morning he went away, and is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Providence.—— Whoever will take him up, and ſecure him, ſo that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from oppoſite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the Houſe formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, where they have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spaniſh Brown,	Beſt Pruſſian Blue, India & Venitian Red,
Beſt and common yellow Ochre,	Vermilion,
Spruce Yellow,	Patent Yellow,
Spaniſh White,	Umber, &c.
Verdegreaſe,	

ALSO,

Linſeed Oil, boiled and unboiled,	White Vitriol,
Lamp Oil,	Chair Varniſh,
Spirits of Turpentine,	Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Aſſortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Saſh Tools, &c.—Tar-Bruſhes, Tallow Ditto, Houſe, Hearth, ſcrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A ſmall Aſſortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By ſending the Dimenſions of any Houſe, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furniſhed with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpoſe.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Eſquires, Adminiſtrators to the perſonal Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Eſq; deceaſed, have repreſented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Eſtate of the ſaid late Godfrey Malbone, deceaſed, is inſolvent: Wherefore, the ſaid Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners, to examine the ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate, in order that the Adminiſtrators may know what Part of the real Eſtate, late belonging to the Deceaſed, will be neceſſary to be diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Perſons, who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their ſeveral Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforeſaid, on or before the ſecond Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by ſaid Town-Council, for aſcertaining and ſettling the ſeveral Demands on ſaid Eſtate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Adminiſtrators

State of Rhode Iſland, Newport, December 2, 1793.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that ſhe has removed to the Houſe formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceaſed, near the Gaol,

WHERE ſhe has opened a Houſe for BOARDING and LODGING.——Thoſe who put up at her Houſe may depend meeting with good Entertainment.——She alſo keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

REUBEN COOK

Hereby informs the Public,

That he has diſſolved PARTNERSHIP, with Mr. CLARK COOKE,—and now occupies the Houſe and Shop of Mr. William Tilley, next Door Northward of Mr. Eliſha Anthony, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Lyon's,

WHERE he carries on the TAYLOR's Buſineſs, as uſual.—He Thanks all his former Cuſtomers for paſt Favours, and ſtill would be happy to ſerve them, and all who would be kind enough to favour him with their Cuſtom.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

By the snow Hebe, Capt. Flynn, in 36 days from Oporto, we have certain intelligence, that the Queen of Portugal had rescinded her truce with the Algerines, and of the sailing of a Portuguese squadron, to expel the pirates from the Atlantic. The 12th of April an express arrived to Mr. Browne, vice-consul at Oporto, from Mr. Church, at Lisbon, saying the Dey's demand was so enormous, the queen refused to pay, it, and that in consequence several trigates had sailed to their old station at the mouth of the Streights. Captain Flynn saw Mr. Church's letter, as did Captains Sweet and Farley, who sailed in company with him for Boston.

NEW-LONDON, May 29.

The bill which passed the House of Representatives of this State, repealing "An Act establishing a Fund, for the support of the Ministry and Schools of Education," has been negatived in the Council; there being but three votes in favor of the bill—viz Messrs. Chandler, Grosvenor and Ingersol.

BOSTON, May 29.

Since our last several Members of Congress from Massachusetts, have returned home. The Hon. Messrs. Bourne, and Dexter have passed through this town.

The Honorable SAMUEL ADAMS, is elected Governor of this Commonwealth for the year ensuing, by a large majority of the suffrages of the THE PEOPLE. For Lieutenant-Governor, there was no choice. The Legislature on Thursday elected the Hon. MOSES GILL, to fill the vacancy, who has accepted the choice.

NEWPORT, June 3.

A Resolution has been agreed to in the House of Representatives for the Adjournment of Congress this Day, to meet on the first Monday in November.

The Birth-Day of the President of the United States was celebrated at Lisbon in the House of our Minister there. After Dinner a Subscription of 1000 Dollars was completed for the Relief of Citizens of the United States in Captivity at Algiers.

The 19th May in the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. Sedgwick called up the Bill, some Time since reported by him pursuant to Orders of the House for *raising, organizing, and equipping an additional provisional Military Force*—The first Section of which specifies the Number of Men thus to be raised, viz. 25 000—This Section, after some Debate, was struck out—Mr. Sedgwick then moved the following as a Substitute for the first Section—"That there shall be raised upon the Terms and Conditions herein after mentioned, an additional provisional military Force, to consist of non commissioned Officers, Privates and Musicians, together with a proper Proportion of commissioned Officers. After further Debate, this Motion was likewise negatived, and the whole Bill fell of course.

A Correspondent observes with Pleasure, the laudable and patriotic Example which has been set to the Citizens of this Town by a Military Association, in working at the Fort; and is too much convinced of the good Sense and Patriotism of his Fellow-Citizens, to believe, that because it will be but *following* an Example, they will neglect so favourable an Opportunity of displaying their Attachment to their Country. All cannot lead.—While, therefore, says he, we are constrained by Justice to bestow Praises upon the Spirit of the Artillery Company, let us not *envy*, but *emulate* their Fame.

A Correspondent informs us, that he was present at the Performance of "The School for Soldiers," at the Theatre in New-York some Time since, where it received the highest Marks of Approbation—As this is the Piece intended for Thursday Evening next, he has not the least doubt but the Audience will be extremely gratified by the Representation of it.

MARRIED.]—Capt. JOHN WOOD, to Miss REBECCA WICKHAM CROOKE, youngest Daughter of Robert Crooke, Esq.

—Mr. STEPHEN CAHOONE, to Miss ANSTIS SAYER, Daughter of Capt. Benjamin Sayer.

—At Nantucket, Capt. ANDREW SIGOURNEY, of Boston, to Miss SALLY BARKER.

DIED.]—At New London, Mrs. ABIGAIL TREBY, Relict of Mr. John Treby.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, June 2.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Polly, Briggs,	Sag Harbour
—— Wealthy, Chace,	Ditto
—— Dolphin, Barnaby,	Ditto
Schooner Betsy, Warren,	Ditto
Sloop Nancy, Stevens,	New-York
—— Defiance, Sweet,	Ditto
—— Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Tantalus, Wheeler,	Fair-Field
—— Sally, Allin,	Providence
Brig Sally, Brown,	Boston
Schooner Didana, Tew,	Dighton
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New-York
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— William, Anderson,	Ditto
—— Tantalus, Wheeler,	St. Bartholomews
—— Nancy, Peirce,	Surinam
Schooner Nancy, Briggs,	Demarara
—— Industry, Maxwell,	Tortola
Brig Polly, Hicks,	Dominica

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, against THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously, and without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil-minded Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:—In Consideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the said Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at, on Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Presence of JOHN FAXON.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

On THURSDAY EVENING, June 5th, 1794,
WILL BE PRESENTED,

A COMEDY, (never exhibited here) as performed at the Theatres of *Philadelphia* and *New York*, with the greatest Applause.—Called,

A SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS,

OR,

The *DESERTER.*

MAJOR BELLAMY,	Mr. KENNA,
Col. VALENTINE,	Mr. ADAMS,
Capt. VALENTINE,	Mr. WATTS,
BELLAMY *(the Deserter)*	Mr. HARPER,
Mr. HECTOR,	Mr. REDFIELD,
FREDERICK,	Mr. SOLOMON.
Mrs. MILDMAY,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
CLARA,	Miss SMITH.

In ACT 5th, a MILITARY PROCESSION, to the EXECUTION of The DESERTER.

To which will be added,

A FARCE, (never performed here) written by the Author of the *Citizen*, &c. &c.—Called,

The APPRENTICE,

OR,

The *SPOUTING-CLUB.*

DICK, *(the Apprentice)*	Mr. HARPER,
WINGATE, *(Dick's Father)*	Mr. ADAMS,
GARGLE, *(Dick's Master)*	Mr. WATTS,
SIMON,	Mr. KENNA.
SPOUTERS, Messrs. *Watts, Adams, Redfield & Solomon.*	
CHARLOTTE,	Mrs. METCHLER.

Preceding the FARCE, *The Original Prologue*, in the Character of DICK,—by Mr. HARPER.

In ACT 2d. A SCENE of a SPOUTING CLUB.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half past Seven.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 2s. 6d.

WANTED,

For Two or Three Months, and Possession given on or before the first of next Month,

A Dwelling-House, in good Repair;——having at least Three Bed-Rooms, and a Dining-Room, in an airy Situation—for which a generous Price will be paid.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, June 3, 1794.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of PELEG BARKER, Esq; deceased, are desired to exhibit them for Adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make speedy Payment, to PELEG BARKER, Executor.

Newport, June 2, 1794.

TO LET,

A Convenient HOUSE (and the Rents appropriated to Repairs) adjoining, Westerly, the House occupied by the Subscriber with a Yard, Water &c. and Possession given immediately—Inquire of PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, June 2, 1794.

Whereas *Peleg Peckham*, of South Kingstown, being unwell, and not able to do his Business, hath empowered the Subscriber to call on those indebted to him to settle the same——I do therefore notify them to come, and make immediate Payment, to prevent further Trouble.

WILLIAM PECKHAM, *Tanner.*

26th of 5th Month, 1794.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Town Council of Tiverton, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOB DURFEE, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent—hereby give Notice, that we shall attend at the Dwelling House of Benjamin Howland, Innholder, on the last Saturday of this Instant, and the Five following Months, from 2 to 5 o'Clock, P. M.

BENJAMIN HOWLAND, } *Commissioners.*
THOMAS DURFEE, }

May 1, 1794.

We the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PHILIP TRAFTON, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof to the said Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the aforesaid Time.

JACOB RICHARDSON,
JONATHAN WILSON,

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

ALICE TRAFTON, *Administ.*

Newport, June 2, 1794.

IN the Year 1793, the Subscriber removed from the State of Rhode-Island, into the State of New York, and GRATITUDE, the noblest Principle that adorns the human Mind—bespeaks, that warm due Favours have been received, Acknowledgments should be made, and zealous Thanks returned.——And whereas very soon after the Subscriber had left this State, his Friends, Jonathan J. Hazard, for £ 10; Mrs. Hannah Mintorn, for £ 24; Mrs. Esther Carpenter, for £ 12; Mr. Charles Dyer, for £ 12; Mr. Amos Gardiner, for £ 13; Mr. Constant Southworth, for £ 10; Ezekiel Gardner, Esq; for £ 75; and Mr. Robert Brattle, for £ 156—the great and enormous Sums being added together, by the whole Eight Friends, amounts to One Thousand no Hundred and Forty Spanish good Silver Dollars, as were ever coined in the Kingdom of Spain.——I say they, and each of them, did sue and attach, and advertise for Sale, the Whole of his real Estate, Five Hundred and Seventy-two Acres of Land, lying and being on Boston Neck, be the same more or less—but great Indulgence being given the said Absentee, by the kind Officers, Deputy-Sheriffs, and Constables, by adjourning said Vendue from Time to Time, until the Cost amounted to only One fifth Part of the Debt, which was thankfully paid for such kind Indulgences—and mostly before his Return into this State, after the long, long Absence of Nine Months; for all which singular Favours, he returns them his most sincere and hearty Thanks—promising that he will never do the like to them, should it ever be in his Power.——In Testimony of which, he subscribes his Name,

JOHN GARDINER.

South Kingstown, May 29, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Town-Council of the Town of Newport to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; late of Pomfret, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice to all Persons who have not exhibited their Claims against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey & John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the 2d Day of July next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the said Town-Council for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 2d June, 1794.

WHEREAS the Honorable Joseph Dorr, Esq Judge of Probate for the County of Worcester has allowed a further Time of Six Months, from the fifth Day of February 1794, to the Creditors of the Estate of JAMES TANNER, late of Worcester, Gentleman, deceased, insolvent, to bring in their Claims to the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the said Joseph Dorr, to examine the same: This is to give Notice, that we will attend for the Purpose aforesaid, at the House of Ephraim Mosier, Innholder, in Worcester, the first Monday in June, July and August next, from One o'Clock in the Afternoon until Eight o'Clock.

SAMUEL FLAGG,
BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, } Commissioners.

Worcester, 19th May, 1794.

Stephen Deblois

Informs his Customers,

He has just imported a General Assortment of

European GOODS,

Particularly in the HARD-WARE Branches, will supply them on the lowest Terms.

Newport, May 26, 1794.

George Champli

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

A Four-Wheel CHAISE,

FOR One or Two Horses, and a steady CHA HORSE, for Sale.——Inquire of the Printer

Newport, May 26, 1794.

Godfr. Wenwoo

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flo

by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIPBREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for ing.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES be ing to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMM deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSO For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who one request all Persons, having Accounts open wi HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; an who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are des make immediate Payment to either of the Subs Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24, 1794.

The following OCCASIONAL ADDRESS *was spoken by* Mr. WATTS, *at the Theatre, last Thursday Evening, previous to the Performance of the Tragedy of* Barbarossa, &c. *for the Benefit of the unfortunate Americans, now held in Bondage in Algiers.*

PLEASING his Task, who, in an Age refin'd,
Traces the Triumphs of the human Mind;
Sees every wakeful, rising Science, soar
To Heights, which Fancy scarcely dar'd explore.
For thee Humanity!—Ever honor'd Name,
'Tis not one Nation only founds thy Fame;
But various Climes thy Absence now deplore,
Who fought Misfortune, on her farthest Shore:——
To pale Despair, what cheering Hope was giv'n,
Humanity had burst the Cell, that banish'd Heav'n;—
Lighten'd the Groom, remov'd the galling Chain,
Chas'd fell Disease, and softened mental Pain.
—— Needless to you, the Example to commend,
Who, with like Zeal, stand forth the Captive's Friend:
Who boast, perhaps, the Blessing to relieve
The gen'rous Heart, that once could largely give.——
——Happy the Clime, which Needs no foreign Toil,
To rear a Virtue, springing from the Soil!
And happy Age!—— Unlike the unsocial Days,
When Bounty's Sun, sent forth her partial Rays:
The Wretch, who then, the Horrors of Darkness pass'd
On the lone Heath, complaining to the Blast;
Or if, perchance, receiv'd to some poor Shed,
With Day was forc'd, his painful Round to tread;
Here might have heard a Voice cry, Stranger, cease to roam,
And share a peaceful, and a constant Home,
Where liberal Hands the Captives' Wants relieve,
And painful Sorrow, soon forgets to grieve.
Could our Romantic Muse, this Work archieve,
Would there one honest Heart, in *Newport* grieve?
Tho' Attempt, tho' Wild, would not in vain be made,
If ev'ry Hand would lend its needful Aid:
But should our Plan, To Night, no Laurels gain,
Our Hopes prove fruitless, and our Wishes Vain.——
Think—think, our Meaning, but to serve, was plann'd,
And scatter Censure, with no lavish Hand:——
But bear in Mind, the moral Poet's Line,
To err—is human—— to forgive—*Divine.*

Fresh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, by

Philip Robinson,

At his Shop in Thames-street.

THOSE who are desirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well-chosen GOODS, are desired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

A L S O,

An elegant Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, just come to Hand.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

For SALE by

Gibbs & Channing,

A CONSIGNMENT of Calicoes and Chintzes, of the newest and most elegant Patterns, and low priced Irish Linens by the Piece or Package.—Also, English Sail Cloth of the first Fabric from No. 1 to No. 8.

Newport, May 20th, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

Christopr. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make Payment; and those who have Demands against said Estate, are also desired to present their Accounts for Adjustment to the Subscriber—who has for Sale, a Variety of hard Ware, consisting of Locks and Hinges of most Kinds; Sadlery, Desk Furniture, Shoemakers Tools, &c. &c. Part of the Deceased's Estate, all or any Part of which may be had upon very reasonable Terms by applying to

J. BOURS, *Executor.*

N. B. At the Sign of the Eagle, a handsome Assortment of Spring Goods, as low as at any Store in Newport.

May 12, 1794.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Masters of their Business.——Also, an APPRENTICE,—by

CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 14, 1794.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown, Best and common yellow Ochre, Spruce Yellow, Spanish White, Verdegrease, Best Prussian Blue, India & Venitian Red, Vermilion, Patent Yellow, Umber, &c.

A L S O,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled, Lamp Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, White Vitriol, Chair Varnish, Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small Assortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

Leaumont,

Leader of the BAND, of the NEWPORT THEATRE,

Respectfully informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he proposes to open shortly, a DANCING SCHOOL, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN—his Mode is easy—and will engage to teach the Pupils, who may honor him, in a little Time, to dance gracefully and elegantly.——He also proposes to teach EVERY INSTRUMENT,* and in so short a Time, that the *Learner will be astonished.*

Said LEAUMONT will open, as soon as a sufficient Number offers.—He is to be found at any Hour of the Day, at the THEATRE, or at his present Lodgings at *Mrs. Adancourt's Coffee-House.*

Newport, May 1, 1794.

* *Principally the* Piano Forté.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.——Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.——She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore, the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Administrators

State of Rhode Island, Newport,
December 2, 1793.

The HORSE, called the

R A N G E R,

WILL be kept for Covering this Season, at Middletown, by the Subscriber.—He is 15 Hands and 3 Inches high, a beautiful light dapple gray—his natural Carriage and Gait is equal to any Horse that can be produced; his Shape no Person can find Fault with, or tell where to amend them in any one Point; he is Three-Quarters Blooded, and was bred in New York State, and sired by a Horse that was got by the Old Ranger, which was imported, and came of a full-blooded Mare.——The Terms for Covering are *Twenty Shillings*, for a warranted Colt; *Fifteen Shillings* for the Season, or *Nine Shillings* for a single Leap.

JOHN ALLEN.

Middletown, May 12, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel, Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Case or Gallon, Molasses by the Hogshead, and Cordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, and well found.

Also, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.——One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very suitable for a small Family.——One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 127 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.——This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 21*st of the* 6*th Month next, at* 10 *o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,*

TWO Lots of LAND, on the Point, with a large Dwelling House and Store thereon, late the Property of SIMEON POTTER, of Swanzey.—Conditions to be made known at the Place and Time of Sale, if not disposed of before.——For further Particulars, inquire of

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, the 17*th of* 5*th Month,* 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, two Story high, having two Rooms on a Floor; and a LOT, situated and fronting Farewell-street, two Doors North from the State-House.——Likewise, a SHOP and LOT, on the Long-Wharf, two Doors below NATHAN BEBEE's.—Any Person who wishes to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber.——Also, has for Sale, an elegant NEW CHAISE and HARNESS compleat, which he will dispose of cheap for the Cash.

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH FREEBORN, late of Newport, Tanner, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being a further Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
JOHN STEVENS.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH FREEBORN, *Administratrix.*

Newport, April 7, 1794.

Taken up, at Sea, some Time in April last, on the North Side of Block-Island, a large Oak Two Mast Boat:—She has a Tar and Spanish-Brown Bottom.——The Owner may have her, proving Property, and paying Charges, by applying to BENJAMIN LITTLEFIELD, of New-Shoreham.

New Shoreham, April 17, 1794.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the Subscriber, for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment immediately, to

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Admr.*

Newport, May 12, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of Capt. SAMUEL SWEET, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent:—Notice is hereby given to all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to either of us in the Town aforesaid, on or before the 7th of October, 1794, being the Time allowed by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SIMEON MARTIN.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make Payment, to

MARGARET COOKE, *Admx.*